

ARMY

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HORSE GUARDS.

Helmet surmounted with imperial eagle. Trousers, light blue, or for parade black with red stripes. Dark green tunic.



SAPPER OF ENGINEERS.

Black cap, brass ornaments. Grey overcoat, with red shoulder bands and collar pipings. Yellow buttons. Black waist-belt. In place of socks, all soldiers wear a piece of linen in summer, and woollen cloth in winter wrapped around the foot. In summer infantry soldiers wear white linen blouses and trousers, and cavalry and artillery soldiers white linen blouses when on fatigue duty.



COSSACK OF THE DON.

Black cap, red plume. Tunic dark blue, and also the collar, facings and shoulder bands. Dark blue trousers with red stripes. Straps, waist belt and sabre sheath of black leather. Lance-staff black. Grey overcoat, rolled on the saddle. White linen bag, stuffed with straw, on the saddle. Iron or bronze stirrups. The Cossack saddle is of wood, but shorter, and much lighter than the regular cavalry saddle. The pommel and cantle are nearly vertical, and the space between them is filled with a large hair cushion, covered with leather and held in place by a surcingle.



DRAGOON OF THE GUARD.

Cap of black hide, bottomed with red cloth, bordered with a red cord. Dark green tunic, red collar with bands of an orange shade, edged with white; red facings, with orange band bordered with white; orange shoulder bands. Red waist belt with green band. Bluish grey trousers with red cords. White buttons. Sabre belt of fawn colored leather. Sabre hilt of black wood, with copper guard and trimmings; sheath of black leather, with the scabbard holding the bayonet, gunstrap of red leather. All the straps of the outfit are black—saddle-bag of black leather, covered by the gray blanket.



INFANTRY OF THE GUARD.*

THE ARMY OF RUSSIA.

We give here the first of a series of articles descriptive of the principal armies of the world, which series we propose to accompany with illustrations designed to show the character of the uniforms and the general appearance of the troops of the several arms. We commence with the Army of Russia, which is just now attracting universal attention. This vast military establishment shows a grand total of effective force amounting to 2,489,338 officers and men, thus organized:

GENERAL SERVICE.

Officers.....	12,678
Functionaries.....	840
Troops.....	90,016

Horses, 11,391; vehicles, 2,389.

ACTIVE ARMY.

Combatants.....	22,431
Troops.....	1,035,442
Non-Combatants.....	2,356
Troops.....	77,250

Cannon, 2,624; horses, 263,803; vehicles, 35,266.

RESERVE ARMY.

Combatants.....	20,979
Troops.....	954,053
Non-Combatants.....	1,831
Troops.....	87,155

Cannon, 1,170; horses, 55,049; vehicles, 7,036.

FRONTIER BATTALIONS.

Combatants.....	891
Troops.....	36,648
Non-Combatants.....	147
Troops.....	3,800

Horses, 2,618; vehicles, 675.

COSSACKS.

Officers.....	3,578
Troops.....	139,243

Cannon, 192; horses, 131,725

Grand Total.....2,489,338

This formidable array of regularly organized forces, furnished with 3,936 cannon, is supported by a territorial reserve of 2,000,000 men, for whom there are provided in the depots all necessary arms and equipment, and who can be called into active service if the emergency requires. Behind this reserve is still a third line of troops, the national militia, comprising 1,200,000; in all, nearly six million armed men. In addition, Russia has at her disposal for operations against Afghanistan a force of Turcoman irregulars, whose number and exact value for effective service it is not easy to estimate. Every Russian is subject to military service for twenty years; six in the active army, nine in the reserve, and five in the militia. The Cossack is exempt from taxation, and is held to service from the age of 18 to 38, inclusive, no substitutes being permitted. From 18 to 21 he is inscribed in the battalions for instruction and home service; from 22 to 33 he is liable to active service, and from 34 to 38 he is permanently on furlough, and only called upon in time of war to fill vacancies in the second line. The Government furnishes the Cossack with arms and ammunition and an allowance in lieu of rations and forage. His horse, uniform, and equipments he himself provides. After the first four years of active service in time of peace he is allowed to return home, but is required to hold himself in readiness in case of war with a complete outfit for four years, and then for four years more without the horse, but with arms and equipments in good condition for service. What distinguishes the Cossacks principally from the ordinary Russian soldiers of the Line, says GREENE, is their individuality.

*Cap, dark green, red blue black or white, according to regime with elliptical cockade of the Czar in front. Trousers, dark olive green with red welt coat dark olive-green tunic double-breasted. Color of shoulder strap according to division.

"The infantry soldier expects to have everything arranged for him and to receive orders for everything in detail; left to his own resources, he is almost helpless." The Caucasian Cossack is never so well off or so useful as when thrown entirely upon his own resources, with only general instructions; he never fails to find food for himself and horse; he invariably has in his saddle (as shown in our cut) a miscellaneous collection of odds and ends, comprising everything that is necessary for his personal comfort at all times; and he is usually well trained in everything which goes with us by the name of "plains craft." The Cossacks chiefly distinguish themselves in following up a disorderly retreat and cutting down the fugitives without mercy. After Lovtcha 3,000 of the flying Turks were sabred by half that number of pursuing Cossacks. "While GOURKO was crossing the Balkans, just before the battle of Tashkossen, this brigade descended into the Sophia Valley, captured a train of some 200 wagons and sabred the last man of the two or three companies forming its escort. On the other hand, at the second battle of Plevna, a half dozen sotnias (hundreds) of these Caucasians under SKOBELIEFF, fighting on foot, held their own all day against a brigade of Turkish Infantry; and at the assault of Kars, some sotnias, arriving on foot about 1 A. M., decided the capture of Fort Kanly. The effective force of the Cossacks in time of war is as follows:

	Men.	Horses.	Cannon.
Of the Don.....	63,198	63,494	132
Of Kuban (Caucasus).....	34,840	33,703	30
Of Orenburg.....	18,912	19,538	48
Of the Terek (Caucasus).....	10,149	11,232	12
Of the Ural.....	9,335	9,604	...
Of Astrakhan (the Volga).....	1,857	2,049	...
Of Siberia and the Amoor.....	19,768	20,000 (?)	...
Of Semiratchensk.....	1,762	2,000 (?)	...
Total.....	150,691	161,950	222

There is a separate military organization for the Baltic province of Finland, which has secured a certain measure of autonomy and retains the right to administer her own finances, coin her own money and maintain her own army, subject to the supreme authority of the Czar. Military Service, has been obligatory since 1879, and Finland is required to keep on foot in time of peace, nine battalions of infantry and from 70,000 to 80,000 men in time of war. The Governor General is chief commander, and the military department is under the direction of the Russian Minister of War. The Fins are a gallant race and make excellent soldiers, as was shown in the Balkans. A considerable part of the maritime commerce of Russia is included under the Finnish flag, and Finland affords an excellent recruiting ground for the Russian Navy. In ordinary times a Russian regiment is said to consist of from 75 to 80 per cent. of pure Russians, the balance being made up of Poles, Germans, Fins, Tartars, Jews, etc.

Russia in Europe is divided into seventeen army corps, besides two corps for the Caucasus. There are 32 local brigade districts for recruiting purposes, divided into 528 sub-districts of unequal size, each under a military officer who presides over a Commission for recruiting and depots. These are again divided into sections covering a territory having 8,000 to 20,000 males, or in the towns as many as 40,000. Each section has its rendezvous so located that no recruit or reserve man has more than 40 miles to travel when ordered out. In 1876 a partial mobilization was ordered Nov. 13, the 14th being named as the first day. In one town, Nijni Novgorod, the men were all assembled on the night of the 13th, and in seven other towns on the following day. In Sonolensk the reserves joined by the second day, in five other governments on the third day, in twelve on the fourth, in four on the fifth, in seventeen between the sixth and seventh, in two on the eleventh, in three on the thirteenth and in two on the seventeenth; the whole number of governments and provinces affected being fifty-two. Before the war broke out Russia had under arms 857,376 officers and men, including Cossacks. On the 1st of January, 1877, this number was raised to 1,192,678. At the close of 1877 the army amounted to 1,636,395, and at the date of the Treaty of Berlin (July, 1878,) to 1,831,617.

Each corps comprises two or three divisions of infantry, one of cavalry, each having its own artillery. There is no separate artillery. The accessory troops are subdivided according to the needs of the moment. The Czar is the head of the army,

and his decisions are law, and are put into execution by the Minister of War, to whom the commandants of army corps are subordinate. Rank up to and including the grade of lieutenant colonel confers nobility for life; above that the nobility is hereditary. Officers are recruited in three ways: 1st, from the Imperial Corps of Pages, to which are admitted the children of the great families of the empire, who, after a military education of nine years, are named ensigns or cornets in the guard or line. 3d, from the Junker or cadet schools of each arm, to which are admitted at the age of sixteen, upon examination, young men designed for a military career. After two years in the infantry and cavalry schools, three years in the artillery and engineer schools, the cadets are, according to their standing, named sub-ensigns, sub-lieutenants, or lieutenants of the second class. 3d, those who volunteer in advance of the conscription are divided into three classes, according to their qualifications, being appointed accordingly non-commissioned officers after two, four or twelve months of service upon examination by a regimental commission. They can be appointed officers upon a new examination after five months, ten months or four years of service as non-commissioned officers, according to their standing. This last method of recruiting furnishes the Russian Army with most of its officers.

Three of the great categories of preparatory military schools contained the following percentages of the different social classes in 1881, in addition of a small proportion of Southern Slavs:

	War Schools.	Military Gym-nasia.	Pro-gym-nasia.
Sons of hereditary nobles.....	65.29	72.84	36.27
" official nobility.....	5.96	10.31	13.70
" officers and officials.....	12.64	11.35	34.48
" the clergy.....	2.03	0.61	2.62
" Cossacks.....	4.05	0.33	6.52
" soldiers.....	...	0.15	3.85
" various classes.....	9.58	4.30	2.56

Promotion in the higher grades is exclusively by selection, in the inferior grades by both selection and seniority. There is no grade of second lieutenant for the cavalry. The officers of the Young Guard have rank one grade above officers of the line, and those of the Old Guard two grades; thus captains of the Old Guard are promoted directly to colonel, there being no grades of lieutenant colonel and major in this corps.

The actual pay of the Russian officer is small, but is so largely supplemented by very liberal allowances for quarters, table money, messing, forage, and servants that a comparison with our own is difficult. Very many if not the majority of officers live all the more comfortably because of the prevailing hospitality, the houses of the well to do being open to the poorest officer, so long as his manners and education fit him for society. No officer is allowed to marry before the age of twenty-three, and up to the age of twenty-eight he must prove that he has a private income of at least \$175 a year. After twenty-eight he needs only the consent of his colonel to marry. The regular yearly pay, according to corps or length of service, is as follows: General, \$1,366-\$3,200; lieutenant general, \$1,172-\$1,759; major general, \$780-\$1,320; colonel, \$594-\$936; lieutenant colonel, \$460-\$690; major, \$570; captain, \$380-\$687; staff (3d) captain, \$317-\$570; lieutenant, \$293-\$475; sub-lieutenant, \$270-\$440; ensign or cornet, \$290-\$404.

A very extraordinary statement is furnished to the London Times by its Paris correspondent in reference to the state of the Russian army and the disaffection which exists among its officers. According to this representation the revolutionary movement has spread rapidly among the soldiers, but especially among the officers. So much anxiety was felt about it lately that a Special Commission, consisting of Grand Dukes, Ministers and Generals, sat to investigate the origin and extent of the demoralization. The conclusion arrived at by those persons was that the discontent was not really grounded on any political sentiment, but was due to low salaries and slow advancement. Accordingly the pay of the Russian officer is to be increased—though there are some who still maintain that the seat of the evil is deeper, and that this remedy will prove unavailing. The daily pay of the Russian soldier is as follows:

	Guard.	Line.
Sergeant Major.....	7½ cents.	5 cents.
Sergeant.....	3½ "	1 "
Corporal.....	2½ "	5-6 "
Lance Corporal.....	1½ "	2-3 "
Privates.....	1 1-9 "	½ "

In time of war on the march and during manœuvres these rates are increased 50 per cent.

For the information contained in this article we are indebted principally to one of the publications of the French "Reunion des Officiers," "Les Armées Étrangères en Campagne." Par A. DALLY Lieutenant-Colonel commandant le 98th Regiment territorial d'infanterie. Our illustrations are from this work. For additional information we are indebted to GREENE's "Russian Campaigns in Turkey" and "The Russian Army in 1883," by Colonel Sir LUMLEY GRAHAM, Bart.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

COL. E. V. SUMNER, U. S. A., has returned to Fort Niobrara from a visit to Omaha.

CAPTAIN JAMES ROCKWELL, Jr., Ordnance Department, U. S. A., of Fort A. Lincoln, is on a brief visit East.

NAVAL CADET SAMUEL ARMISTEAD, U. S. N., lately returned from Europe, is visiting friends at Norfolk, Virginia.

CADET ANTONIO BARRIOS, of West Point, joined his mother and her family in San Francisco this week, and will return with them to New York next week.

LIEUTENANT A. P. BUFFINGTON, 7th Infantry, rejoined at Fort Fred Steele, Wyo., this week, from a fortnight's leave.

EX-PRESIDENT R. B. HAYES, while in Chicago, attending the Congress of the Loyal Legion, was a guest of Colonel H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., of General Schofield's staff.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL LEES, 84th Foot, British Army, arrived in New York early in the week, and quartered at the Victoria Hotel.

CAPTAIN THOMAS SHARP, 17th U. S. Infantry, whose recent accident while handling a pistol, gave rise to a report of his death, will recuperate during the summer on a few months' leave.

LIEUTENANT M. C. RICHARDS, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Washington Barracks, D. C., spent this week with friends at Springfield, Ohio.

THURSDAY of this week, April 23, the marriage of Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Forsyth, 4th Cavalry, to Miss Beaumont, daughter of Colonel E. B. Beaumont, U. S. A., was to take place at Fort Bowie, Arizona.

LIEUTENANT P. M. B. TRAVIS, 11th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Sully, D. T., has started East on a few weeks' leave.

CAPTAIN JAMES CHESTER, 3d U. S. Artillery, leaves Fort Monroe, Va., next week for a six months' visit abroad.

MR. HEMAN DOWD, of New York City, formerly Lieutenant, 3d U. S. Artillery, who resigned a few years ago to engage in civil pursuits, has been tendered the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 12th N. G. S. N. Y., and is understood to have accepted the appointment.

MAJOR J. S. FLETCHER, Jr., 23d U. S. Infantry, and bride, were at Old Point Comfort this week, on their wedding tour. They will be at Fort Porter, Buffalo, the Major's present station, early in May.

COLONEL JOHN MENDENHALL, U. S. A., and family, will move from Fort Warren, Mass., to Fort Trumbull, Conn., early in June. He will be succeeded at Fort Warren, by Major L. L. Livingston, whose tour at Fort Monroe, Va., expires in a few weeks.

LIEUTENANTS W. E. BIRKHIMER and C. B. SATTERLEE, 3d U. S. Artillery, have been requested by the Governor of Louisiana to act as judges at a competitive drill, in New Orleans, to commence May 12.

LIEUTENANTS C. B. SATTERLEE, D. J. Rumbough and J. T. Thompson, U. S. A., met in Mobile this week and considered their duties in connection with the inter-State drill and encampment to be held next week.

CAPTAIN W. A. ELDERKIN, U. S. A., returned to Cincinnati this week from a twenty days' leave.

GENERAL R. H. JACKSON, U. S. A., rejoined this week at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., from a visit to Chicago, where he was a delegate from New York to the Congress of the Loyal Legion.

MAJOR WILLIAM SINCLAIR, 2d U. S. Artillery, who has for a long time been stationed in the South, is, by the accident of his promotion happening just as the 2nd received orders to go South, assigned to a few years' longer tour in that region.

LIEUTENANT E. H. WEBBER, 20th Infantry, rejoined at Fort Gibson, I. T., a few days' ago from a protracted leave.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. W. BUELL, U. S. A., is spending a portion of his sick leave at Fort Smith, Arkansas.

COLONEL W. R. SMEDBERG, U. S. A., lately in Chicago attending the Loyal Legion Congress, is with Mrs. Smedberg, making a few visits in the East before returning to Chicago. He was in New York this week.

GENERAL N. B. SWEETZER, U. S. A., spent a few days recently at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, the guest of Captain L. E. Campbell.

THE Wyoming Stockgrowers Association, at a recent meeting at Cheyenne, passed a resolution expressing their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by General Geo. Crook, U. S. A., to the stockgrowers of Wyoming and the adjoining States and Territories in effectually subduing the hostile Sioux and Cheyennes, thereby making the present great extension of our business possible, and testifying as to the thoroughness and efficiency of his campaign methods, his vigor and bravery in this field, and also to his wisdom in dealing with the hostiles, to which are due the peaceful and prosperous condition of the country which followed his successful campaign.

LIEUTENANT R. M. G. BROWN, U. S. N., is recuperating at Morristown, N. J.

GENERAL W. B. HAZEN, U. S. A., has resumed his place at the head of the Signal Bureau.

GENERAL A. S. WEBB is president of an association organized to raise funds to build a monument in memory of the late Gen. G. K. Warren, U. S. A., at his birthplace, Cold Spring, opposite West Point, New York.

COLONEL E. C. BOUDINOT, of the Cherokee Nation, was married at Washington, April 16, to M. C. C. Miner.

CAPTAIN F. M. GIBSON, 7th U. S. Cavalry, and Mrs. Gibson left Philadelphia last week, and are now stopping at 58 West 33d street, New York City.

LIEUTENANT JAMES FURNACE, 18th Infantry, Adjutant General of the District of New Mexico, lately East on leave, has rejoined at Santa Fe.

LIEUTENANT R. N. GETTY, 23d U. S. Infantry, visited friends at Fort Leavenworth this week on his return to Fort Lewis, Col., from a visit East, on leave.

The annual examination of the Carlisle Indian Industrial School, under charge of that energetic officer, Capt. R. H. Pratt, U. S. A., will take place May 6.

COMMANDER C. M. SCHOONMAKER, U. S. N., visited New York this week, registering at the Everett House.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK, U. S. A., spent a few days this week with friends in Philadelphia.

CAPTAIN D. D. WHEELER, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., from a short leave.

MAJOR GUY V. HENRY, 9th Cavalry, relinquishes duty on Gen. Augur's staff as Inspector of Rifle Practice for the Department of the Missouri for similar duty in the Department of the Platte on Gen. Howard's staff, and will take up his residence in Omaha.

LIEUTENANT JAMES M. MILLER, U. S. N., is visiting his mother at Liberty, Mo.

LIEUTENANT G. F. COOKE, 15th Infantry, visited friends in St. Paul a few days ago on his way to Fort Pembina.

LIEUTENANT H. J. GOLDMAN, 5th Cavalry, expects to leave Albany shortly for his station at Fort Robinson.

MAJOR J. V. FUREY, quartermaster, returned to Chicago last week from a brief trip to Omaha, having been on a wild goose hunt with some of his Western friends.

GENERAL BRECK, the popular Adjutant General, who expects to move to Omaha next month, will leave Fort Snelling to the great regret of many friends of himself and wife, both there and in St. Paul.

LIEUTENANT JAMES BRENNAN, 17th U. S. Infantry, lately on recruiting service in the East, was in St. Paul this week on his way to join his company at Fort Yates.

CAPTAIN S. M. MILLA, 5th Artillery, will relinquish duty in the Signal Bureau about the end of June and join his battery in New York Harbor, or wherever it may then be.

DR. L. W. CHAMPTON, surgeon, U. S. A., with Mrs. Champton, were at the Paxton Hotel, Omaha, last Sunday.

GENERAL J. S. MASON, 9th Infantry, returned to Fort Russell this week, having visited his son, Lieut. Mason, 4th Infantry, at Fort Omaha, en route West.

APPLETON Morgan, Brander Matthews, and others, have been incorporated under the New York statutes, a society "to promote the study of the writings of William Shakespeare and the Shakespearean and Elizabethan Drama and to maintain a library pertaining thereto"—under the title "The Shakespeare Society of New York."

MEDICAL DIRECTOR ALBERT L. GIBON, U. S. N., delivered the third of the course of lectures on Hygiene at the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, Saturday evening, April 18. His subject was "Sanitary Ignorance among the High and Low." After the lecture a reception was tendered Dr. Gibon by Dr. J. V. Shoemaker, of No. 1031 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

The officers of the garrison and the guests of the Hygeia Hotel, Fort Monroe, tendered a german to Rear-Admiral Franklin and the officers of the training ships *Jamestown*, *Saratoga* and *Portsmouth* on Friday evening of the last week.

A COMPLIMENTARY hop was tendered to the officers of the 10th U. S. Cavalry at El Paso on their arrival there en route to Arizona, and took place at the Pierson House, April 14. The reception committee consisted, among others, of Capt. Gregory Barrett and John Drum, Assistant Surgeon H. P. Birmingham, and Lieut. W. T. Duggan and W. C. Wren, of Fort Bliss. Lieut. J. A. Perry, U. S. A., of the same garrison, was one of the floor committee. The affair was quite a success, and officers and citizens did all in their power to make the guests of the evening comfortable during their temporary stay in El Paso.

The San Francisco Report of April 11 says: "Lieut. R. Clover is in town Saturday. Asst. Engineer Strickland, U. S. N., is in the city. Lieut. C. A. Foster came down from the yard Tuesday. Major John S. Witcher, Paymaster, is off on leave of absence. J. C. Cantrell, of the *Corwin*, registered at the Occidental Monday. Lieut. Samuel Mercer, U. S. M. C., visited friends in San Francisco last week. Naval Cadets S. W. Armistead, C. P. Eaton, F. S. O'Leary, R. T. Frazier and H. H. Balthis have been at the Occidental this week. The bachelor officers of the marine barracks gave a reception Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Collier received the guests, who were numerous, coming in force from the yards, the ships *Valley* and *San Francisco*. In the evening Commodore and Mrs. Russell threw open their residence for the entertainment of Mrs. Senator Miller, Miss Dora Miller and the officers of the *Lachawanna* and *Patterson*."

GENERAL HOWARD entertained some old friends from Portland, Oregon, last week in Omaha.

CAPT. R. F. BRADFORD, Comdr. H. C. Taylor and Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, U. S. N., and Lieut. L. E. Seabree, Signal Corps, U. S. A., were guests at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia, this week.

LIEUT. J. O. NICHOLSON, U. S. N., and bride, recently married in New York City, are visiting at Tuscaloosa, Ala., where the Lieutenant's mother resides.

CAPT. W. A. KIRKLAND, U. S. N., visited old friends at Norfolk, Va., this week.

LIEUT. E. S. CURTIS, 2d U. S. Artillery, lately at Washington Barracks, has joined for duty at Newport Barracks, Ky.

COL. THEODORE GATES, U. S. A., retired, visited New York this week, locating at the Metropolitan Hotel.

COL. ALEXANDER CHAMBERS, U. S. A., and Mrs. Chambers, of Fort Bridger, were in Omaha this week, en route East to spend a few months leave.

COL. SUMNER, 5th Cav., has returned to Fort Niobrara from Omaha, not having received the expected detail of Musketry Inspector, Department of the Platte, on account of the approaching transfer of his regiment to the Department of the Missouri.

The companies of the 4th Infantry stationed at Fort Omaha have gotten up quite a spirited rivalry as to which one shall bear off the palm for giving the most elegant entertainment at that pleasant post. Company I gave a handsome party on Tuesday evening last, April 21, the invitations being very tastefully prepared, and the entire affair a great success.

MAJOR S. M. WHITESIDE, 7th Cav., was to leave Fort Lewis, Col., this week, and after a short leave will join at Fort Meade, Dakota.

CAPTAIN JOHN E. GREER, U. S. A., will take temporary charge of rifle practice matters in the Department of the Missouri after the departure of Colonel Henry, until the appointment of a successor, which, it is stated, General Augur, who is soon to retire, will leave to the General Officer to succeed him in command of the Department.

LIEUT. G. P. SCRIVEN, 3d U. S. Art., has joined at Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., from St. Augustine.

ASST. SURG. A. A. DE LOFFRE, U. S. A., paid a brief visit to New York this week, preparatory to starting for the West.

SURG. J. S. BILLINGS, U. S. A., started from Washington this week for New Orleans to attend the sessions of the American Medical Association which meets April 28.

ASST. SURG. W. H. ARTHUR, U. S. A., arrived in New York City from the West on Thursday.

The engagement of Lieut. A. C. Blunt, 5th U. S. Artillery, now at Fort Monroe, Va., to Miss Edith Eccleston, of Staten Island, N. Y., is announced.

The marriage of Asst. Eng. G. H. Bull, U. S. N., to Miss M. A. Macomb, daughter of Chief Eng. D. B. Macomb, U. S. N., took place at St. John's Church, Charlestown, Mass., on Wednesday evening of this week, April 22. A distinguished company was present at the ceremony, following which came a reception at the Boston Navy-yard, which was largely attended.

GEN. HAZEN having expressed himself as "entirely satisfied" with the official reprimand administered to him by the President, he reminds the Boston Herald of the little boy who was asked if he was "satisfied" with the spanking given to him by his mother. "Gorry, yes," he replied, "I'd a been satisfied with less."

COL. JAMES M. MORGAN, the new Consul-General at Melbourne, is a native of Louisiana, and after the late Civil War was a planter in South Carolina. He also served at one time on the staff of the Khedive of Egypt with Stone, Loring and Long. He is in the prime of life, is an accomplished linguist and has travelled extensively.

A DESPATCH from Springfield, Ill., says that on Monday, April 13, the U. S. grand jury returned three indictments against Gen. Jasper N. Reece, lately chief deputy in the U. S. Marshal's office for the southern district of Illinois, charged with having presented fictitious claims against the Government for services in guarding prisoners. He is one of the inventors of the Chaffee-Reece gun.

GEORGE WOOLLS, a candidate for appointment as cadet, from Congressman Hewitt's district, being rejected for a physical defect, writes indignantly to the New York World: "My rejection was owing to a so-called malformation of the toe next to the largest one. I was told that my toe had a tendency to grow down, and while it did not amount to anything now, a corn might form on it in the future. Since this examination I have compared the toe in question with others' toes, and it is a general opinion that my toe conforms to the shape of the majority of people's toes. The toe has never given me any trouble in the past, and I defy any doctor to say it will cause me any trouble in the future."

The Kansas Times, referring to the approaching departure of the 20th Infantry, says: "No set of officers and men belonging to a regiment that have been on duty at Fort Leavenworth has made itself as popular and gained the respect of all citizens as has the 20th Infantry. Colonel Otis, its commander, will be hard to replace; the improvements brought about by him in the post will remain as a reminder of the skill, energy, and perseverance of a faithful officer." Speaking of the 9th Cavalry, the same paper says: "This regiment has been in the Department since 1875. The services of the 9th Cavalry cannot be overestimated, and the record of the deeds of some of the troops or detachments would fill several pages of a general order. There are men within its ranks who wear medals of honors awarded by Congress for gallantry in action and though it is one of the colored regiments it has a record second to none in the Service."

GENERAL GRANT's sixty-third birthday is Monday next, April 28. That he will be spared to celebrate it and many others is the earnest prayer of all. The decided improvement in his condition has given rise to very positive rumors that the character of his disease has been misunderstood. The general has been able this week not only to go out riding, but to come down stairs with no other help than that of his cane, and to take short walks on the side walk.

LIEUTENANT W. H. SCHUETZ, U. S. N., arrived in New York on Thursday and took temporary quarters at the Sturtevant House.

ASSISTANT SURGEON G. H. TORNEY, U. S. A., arrived in New York City on Friday, from the West.

MR. JOHN W. HOFFMAN has been appointed Receiver of the American Shipbuilding Company, in consequence of the continued illness of Mr. W. H. Goringe, late of the Navy.

MAJOR EDWARD FIELD, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., early in the week, from a trip to New York and vicinity.

COL. ALEX. CHAMBERS, 21st Inf., reached Omaha last week, accompanied by Mrs. Chambers. He left Fort Bridger on six months' sick leave, to try and recuperate his health at the Hot Springs of Arkansas and other points.

GENERAL KOMAROFF is Russian Governor General of the Trans-Caspian provinces, and by all accounts is a very remarkable man. On archaeological subjects he is an authority, and is represented as exceedingly ready to converse respecting such topics, or indeed any within the range of his experience and knowledge.

THE Lord Mayor of London has received from the Chinese Minister a letter enclosing £200, as the contribution of their Excellencies, Chang-chai-tung, the Viceroy of Canton, Pong-tu-lin, the Minister of War, and Nei-wen-wel, the Lieutenant Governor of Canton, towards the Gordon Memorial Fund. The King of the Belgians has subscribed £100. The fund now amounts to more than £14,000.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR GEORGE PECK and Medical Inspector David Kindelberger, will represent the Medical Department of the Navy at the meeting of the American Medical Association at New Orleans April 28.

The Vancouver Independent, of April 16, says:

Capt. J. H. Smith, U. S. A., retired, of Walla Walla, visited here Tuesday... Capt. Frank E. Taylor, 1st Artillery, returned a few days since from his Eastern trip... Gen. Miles presided at the citizens' banquet and meeting of welcome to the G. A. R. of Washington Territory at Vancouver April 15... Major W. F. Drum, 14th Infantry, and his estimable wife celebrated their advent into new quarters Tuesday evening by a social entertainment... Last week at Fort Walla Walla Major Thomas McGregor, 3d Cavalry, received from his children a handsome gold watch, a diamond ring, and a pair of crossed sabres for his cap... Capt. Elstein, just promoted to that rank, has been in service nearly 18 years, and has waited a long time for his promotion. However, that only heightens the fervor of the congratulations of his numerous friends in and out of the Army.

FISH OF ONE, FLESH OF THE OTHER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

A SENIOR officer of the Navy, even during a war, is protected from the weather, or at least can change his clothes at any moment to suit every change in the weather. His meals are regular and as good as he chooses to afford; he sleeps in his own bed every night and at regular hours. He is never subjected to any great personal fatigue or severe exercise. Yet by law he is forced to retire at sixty-two years of age.

The Army officer (whatever his rank) must march with his troops, sleep when he can, his meals irregular and often poor. He is without bedding and cannot change his clothes, unless his wagons come up. (They never come up when he is worked the hardest, that is, during forced marches and battles.) Yet he is not forced to retire until sixty-four years of age.

The officers of both Services are probably equally exposed to danger of life and limb, but the officer not exposed to hardship or fatigue is retired two years younger than the officer exposed to the greatest personal fatigues and hardships. Does it not logically follow that our law makers have decided that marching, and sleeping without bedding in dust, rain, mud, and snow, covered with dirt and vermin, eating bacon and hard bread, and subjected to exhausting fatigues, is more conducive to bodily vigor, activity, and energy, than a regular cleanly life, with moderate exercise and fairly comfortable surroundings? TEXAS

NAVAL ACADEMY.

THE following were appointed Cadets at Large to the Naval Academy, April 20: Richard Stockton, Princeton, N. J., grandson of the late Commodore Stockton; George Buchanan Fife, of Washington, D. C., grandson of the late Purser Buchanan; Middleton Semmes Guest, of Baltimore, son of the late Commodore Guest, of the U. S. Navy. There are no other vacancies at large to be filled at present.

LEFT IN FRONT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

COL. A. G. HORN, the editor of the Meridian Mercury, has forwarded an application for the pardon of Jefferson Davis to the President. Among other reasons set forth by Col. Horn why Mr. Davis should receive from the Executive a full pardon, and why the President should "strike from him the chains of all his political disabilities," is the following:

"His great military and civil services rendered to the country, now happily at peace in all our borders, make a silent appeal to the nation for this too long deferred expression of magnanimity," etc.

Col. Horn refers more than once in his petition to the "so-called rebellion," and seems to regard Jeff. Davis in the light of a martyr. The application for Davis's pardon on the grounds above set forth reminds us of the appeal for clemency of the boy who murdered his parents. When asked by the Judge if he had anything to say in extenuation, or why sentence should not be pronounced, his reply was:

"I ask the clemency of the Court because I am a poor orphan."

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Secretaries Bayard, Whitney, and Endicott have given their consent to the taking up of subscriptions for the pedestal of the Bartholdi Statue among the employees of the State, Navy, and War Departments.

Lieut. Gen. Sheridan intends placing heroic busts of the Generals, who have commanded the Army, in the Army H. Q. Busts of the Lieutenant General and Gen. Grant and Sherman have been ordered.

Other changes are expected in the stations of Assistant Adjutant Generals after July 1 next. Col. Kelton, it is expected, will come to Washington, succeeding either General McKeyer or Col. Benjamin, both of whom will, in all probability, be relieved.

Contracts for wagon transportation on the Upper Missouri River, Department of Dakota, were awarded by the War Department this week to the following persons: Route No. 1—Glendive to Camp Poplar River—Awarded to Jno. L. Burns; Route No. 2—Custer Station to Fort Custer—Awarded to Paul McCormick; Route No. 3—Custer Station to Fort Maginnis—To Singleton Buford; Route No. 4—Broadwater Landing to Fort Assiniboine—To Jno. W. Power; Route No. 5—Helena to Fort Assiniboine—To Jno. W. Power; Route No. 6—Bartlett to Fort Totten—To Frank Palmer; Route No. 7—Webster to Fort Sisseton—To Israel J. Hanson; Route No. 8—Bismarck to Fort Yates—To Jas. Kervin; Route No. 9—Running Water to Fort Randall—To D. L. Pratt, Jr.; Route No. 10—Pierre to Fort Meade—To Walter B. Jordan.

All of the naval officers whose claims for mileage under the Graham decision were provided for by the last session of Congress, have received their money except three. Those are held up by reason of the failure of the claimant to furnish the proper letters of administration. The other claims of this character which were not reported to Congress last session, will not be passed upon until other more urgent work has been disposed. They will be taken up, however, in time to get them before Congress in the fall.

At the session of the National Academy of Sciences April 22, General C. B. Comstock, U. S. A., read a paper on "The Ratio of the Metro to the Yard." General M. C. Meigs, U. S. A., was among those elected to the Council.

The monthly report of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury for March 1885 shows the total number of claims settled to have been 2,571, being 208 less than the number filed during that month. Nearly 45,000 claims remain unsettled. Officers' claims were settled to the number of 122, 26 were received, and 665 remain on hand. The majority of these are the Morton longevities.

The claims of Lieut.-Col. Wm. Belknap, 5th Inf., and Lieut. George G. Meade, formerly of the Top Engineers for three months extra pay under the Emory decision were settled by the Treasury officials this week.

The following officers of the Army registered at the office of the Adjutant General during the current week: Capt. Wm. H. Bixby, Engineer Corps, Ebbitt House, on leave; Lieut.-Col. C. B. Comstock, Engineer Corps, Riggs House, to attend meeting of National Academy of Sciences; Lieut.-Col. H. L. Abbot, Engineer Corps, Ebbitt House, ditto; Lieut. E. B. Rheem, 21st Inf., Ebbitt House, on leave; Capt. J. W. Reiley, Ordnance Dept., Ebbitt House, on leave; 2d Lieut. A. S. Rowan, 15th Inf., Willard's Hotel, on leave.

The President has approved the sentence of dismissal in the Court-martial case of Lieut. James F. Joubert, 10th Cavalry, who was tried in the Department of Texas a month or two ago on charges growing out of irregularities in his accounts. It is understood that the Acting Judge-Advocate General in his review of the case recommended the disapproval of the sentence on the ground of certain inconsistencies in the findings, and that earnest effort was made to secure a disapproval of the sentence, but without effect.

We are requested by the 4th Auditor's Office to inform those Navy officers who seem anxious about the return of their original orders which were called for to be used in connection with the settlement of the Graham mileage claims, that they will be mailed to them as rapidly as they can be copied by the clerk now engaged upon that work. Those who may have immediate use for their orders can secure them without delay by simply stating that fact.

The President has had appeals from many sources recently for the mitigation of the sentence in the case of 2d Lieutenant Charles A. Churchill, 5th Infantry, who was tried at Fort Leavenworth in November last for neglect of duty, and sentenced to dismissal from the Service, which, however, upon the recommendation of the reviewing authorities, was mitigated by ex-President Arthur to a reduction in rank of three files. General Sheridan, Gen. Angur and Colonel Otis are among those who recommended this action. The President declined to reverse the action of his predecessor, stating that he has already more than he can attend to in passing upon matters occurring under his own administration.

A Court of Inquiry met at the Navy Department, April 23, to inquire into matters connected with a contract between Paymaster-General J. A. Smith, Chief of the Bureau of Clothing, and Mr. Austin P. Brown, for pork and beef. The Court is composed of Capt. Geo. Brown, Pay Director T. H. Looker, and Capt. E. O. Matthews, with Paymaster R. W. Allen as Judge-Advocate. Paymaster General Smith made a request for this investigation, on account of certain newspaper publications, in which he was charged with collusion with the contractor for the purpose of defrauding the Government.

A Washington correspondent of the *Detroit Post* says: "It is understood that Gen. Hazen is well satisfied with the result of his Court-martial. He ran the risk of being Court-martialled for the sake of vindicating his course with regard to the recent Arctic expeditions. He feels that he has done this, and the humiliation of a Court-martial, with its accompanying reprimand, rests lightly upon his shoulders in consequence. A reprimand by the President was expected by Gen. Hazen and the public, but it was so delicately worded that but little was added to the mortification of being tried by Court-martial."

The National Academy of Sciences and the American Medical Association held sessions here this week.

Captain Samuel M. Mills, 5th Art., has surprised a good many of his friends by asking to be relieved from duty as disbursing officer of the Signal Corps. His relief after June 30, in order to reduce the number of commissioned officers detailed to signal duty to the limit provided by the recent act of Congress, was regarded as possible, but it was unexpected that he would anticipate the action of the authorities until it was at least definitely settled that he was to go. It is learned now that it was not the intention to relieve him for the present, but that one of the lieutenants was to go. His application for detachment was made several weeks ago, but action was deferred in consequence of his having charge of the office of the Chief Signal Officer during the time of that officer's suspension from duty. There is some talk of relieving one of the four lieutenants now acting as signal officers and ordering an officer of the Quartermaster's Department to take Capt. Mills' place, the duties of which it is believed properly belong to an officer of that Department.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

In an article on Naval Tactics the *London Army and Navy Gazette* of April 11 says: "Although many practical essays treating more or less upon modern naval tactics have been written in late years by Randalph, Freemantle, Noel, Laughton, Campbell, Colomb, and other officers, it has been left for the Naval Intelligence Department of the United States, with the characteristic aptitude of their nation to see and supply a want, to publish what is certainly the most compendious and comprehensive work on this all important subject. Comdr. Bainbridge-Hoff, who has undertaken the compilation of the work at the instigation of the United States Bureau of Navigation, in his treatment of what must necessarily contain much debatable matter, states that he has endeavored to give certain examples, deduce certain conclusions, and formulate certain maxims, not with any idea of exciting controversy, but to freshen the line of thought upon a subject which is engaging the minds of officers of the navies of Europe. To this end, he has skimmed the cream from much that has already been written, and has most successfully worked into a concise and readable form, with many valuable comments of his own, the opinions of almost every known student of naval tactics, producing a volume which should be in the hands of every naval officer. The compiler has not fallen into the common error of treating naval tactics as the handling of squadrons only, for, as he says, it includes the whole science of the conduct of vessels, whether they act singly or in concert; how to keep them together at sea; how to operate along a coast; how to conduct them through the inland waters of an enemy's country; how best to govern them in regard to any peculiar environment, whether of wind, weather, or adversary; whether to attack or to retreat, and if the former, how best to employ their weapons of offence and defence. He not only quotes the opinions of others, but where they are antagonistic brings out the prominent features of each point of view, and illustrates with diagrams and examples such actions as have taken place in late years which tend to shed light on disputed points. 'Formerly,' he says, 'the ship was a component of the fleet. To-day, the fleet is a combination of ships. With wooden walls, broadside guns and sails, it was the great fleet of many vessels. Now, with the armor clad and its all round fire, its torpedoes, ram, and auxiliaries, it is the single ship.' The past history of the United States, young as it is, is filled with examples which teach startling and important lessons to the tacticians of older organizations. Apart from the value of the book to a naval officer as an interesting and instructive compilation of all that is best in previous writings on the subject, many of the remarks of its author should be read and pondered over by our optimistic officials."

The preparation of Anglo-Russian literature is a new industry which will develop according to the determination of the question of peace or war. We are already in receipt of two volumes on the relations between England and Russia, and a third is in preparation by General Theodore F. Rodenbough, U. S. A. One of those received is a little volume published by Jas. R. Osgood, and Co., entitled "England and Russia in Asia," by George Makepeace Towle. Another volume which has already reached a large sale, is Charles Marvin's "Russians at the Gates of Herat" published by Charles Scribner's Sons, a small paper covered volume of 185 pages with maps and portraits. Though written and published in eight days the work is the fruit of much experience and study. Mr. Marvin having previously published six large books and four pamphlets on the general subject of Anglo-Russian affairs in Central Asia, besides innumerable newspaper and magazine articles. He lived in Russia in his youth, was a war correspondent with the Russian Armies in 1877-78, and afterwards lived a long time in Constantinople. He thus has the advantage of viewing his subject on all sides, his experience in Russia and his large acquaintance among Russian officers, Skobelev, included, enabling him to take note of Russian ideas and purposes, while thoroughly patriotic in his interpretation of them. Altogether, Mr. Marvin's is the best presentation of the subject we have yet seen within the same compass. "Do what we can," says Mr. Marvin, "we can never prevent the inevitable junction of the Russian and English frontiers in Asia. It would be difficult to do so even with Russia's help."

Sergeant H. K. W. Patterson, Battery A, 3d U. S. Artillery, is the author of an interesting work, entitled "War Memories of Fort Monroe and Vicinity," which is dedicated to Lieutenant Constantine Chase, 3d U. S. Artillery, formerly Adjutant of the Artillery School. It contains an account of the memorable battle between the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor*, the incarceration of "Jefferson C. (sic) Davis," and other topics of interest concerning Fort Monroe and neighborhood. To the thousands of visitors to Old Point, this little work must prove invaluable, and its clear, lucid style will amply repay perusal. The past and the present receive a full share of attention, and towards the end of the volume is a succinct account of the present garrison, daily routine of duties, etc. Pool and Deuschle, of Fort Monroe, are the publishers.

The Story of My Life is told by J. Marion Sims, M. D. LL. D., in a volume edited by his son and published by D. Appleton and Co. It is preceded by an introduction by Judge Mackay, who indulges himself in a display of sectional bitterness which is out of date and which would be in any case wholly out of place here. We must expect egotism and self assertion in an autobiography and they are not lacking here, and we have besides a display of superstition hardly to be expected from a man of Dr. Sims' character and attainments. He refers to a certain event as occurring on "my favorite 18th day of the month." The number 13, the object of so much superstitious dread, Dr. Sims regarded as his lucky numeral. He was born in 1813, on the 13th, graduated on the 13th, left Lancaster, S. C., on the 13th, for Alabama, where he achieved his first success, and arrived on the 13th at New York, the scene of his chief achievements as a physician.

CADET SERVICE CASES.

The following Cadet Service cases were settled by the 2d Comptroller of the Treasury during the current week:

David P. Hancock.....	\$8 45	Andrew G. Hammond.....	\$301 04
Wm. M. Black.....	423 56	Smith S. Leach.....	549 16
Geo. F. Barney.....	324 48	John P. Story.....	507 96
Francis Michler.....	620 46	John C. Thompson.....	515 33
Henry Metcalfe.....	748 64	John P. Walker.....	587 35
Frank B. Jones.....	475 90	Wm. H. Bixby.....	479 34
John A. Johnston.....	495 41	Wm. H. Coffin.....	385 98
Nat. P. Plister.....	330 82	Wm. P. Clark.....	749 98
David J. Rumbough.....	474 02	Robt. G. Carter.....	471 42
Ebenezer Swift, Jr.....	474 75	Joseph K. Hyer.....	41 98
Julius H. Michler.....	320 84	Edgar W. Howe.....	188 24
Wm. Ennis.....	432 59	Rowland G. Hill.....	317 15
Francis H. French.....	470 78	James B. Hickey.....	487 31
David N. McDonald.....	416 90	James A. Leyden.....	463 30
Percy Trippie.....	507 08	Benj. W. Leavell.....	482 12
Frank Edmunds.....	580 94	James M. Marshall.....	604 48
John F. Guilfoyle.....	590 94	Chas. H. Barth.....	905 16
John H. Clifford.....	415 85	Harvey C. Carbaugh.....	188 24
Thos. S. McCallie.....	497 03	Wm. H. Carter.....	676 60
John C. Waterman.....	325 00	Thos. Cruse.....	495 41
Wm. Baird.....	611 22	Arthur C. Ducat.....	488 33
Thos. N. Bailey.....	452 24	Jos. A. Gaston.....	350 00
Thos. H. Eckerson.....	504 58	Douglas A. Howard.....	359 84
Gustav J. Fieberger.....	515 52	Elbridge R. Hills.....	488 97
Edward A. Godwin.....	637 47	David D. Johnson.....	498 97
Frank S. McCallie.....	548 58	Chas. Morris.....	512 39
Crosby P. Miller.....	421 80	Wm. C. McFarland.....	401 00
Silas A. Wolf.....	389 23	Henry E. Robinson.....	404 27
Geo. E. Bacon.....	273 60	Edgar B. Robertson.....	546 83
Geo. L. Gillespie.....	226 72	Marion B. Saffold.....	462 12

EXTINCT SERVICE PERIODICALS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows: "The Army and Navy Chronicle," published by Benj. Homans ceased to exist in May, 1842, but was revived in 1843 as "The Army and Navy Chronicle and Scientific Repository" of the same form and style, and continued during 1843 and until June 27, 1844.

The "Analectic Magazine" published at Philadelphia, 1813 to 1820, though not a regular service periodical, had for some time a "Naval Miscellany" and gave many articles about the War of 1812.

I find a footnote in Admiral Preble's "History of the Flag," which refers to Wm. Huddy's "Military Magazine" published at Philadelphia in 1830 and 1840, but I have never seen a copy of it.

"The U. S. Nautical Magazine and Naval Journal" was published in New York from October, 1854, to March, 1858, and perhaps later, but I have seen no later number. Griffith, Bates and Co. were the publishers. It was a monthly.

"The United Service Journal; devoted to the Army, Navy and Militia of the U. S.," Col. W. W. Tompkins, Editor, was published in N. Y., from June 22, 1850, to March 19, 1853, perhaps later, but that is the latest date I have seen. It was a weekly.

"The U. S. Nautical Magazine" was published in New York in 1845, Vol. I. by Saxton and Miles, and 1846, Vol. II. by E. and G. W. Blunt. It was edited by Lieut. Craven, U. S. N., (afterwards lost in the *Tecumseh* at Mobile), and Passed Midshipman J. K. Duer (who died a lieutenant, of yellow fever). I have never seen the above, but got the information about it from the late Rear Admiral Preble.

We find that the periodical published by Charles B. Richardson to which we referred to last week, was entitled "The United States Service Magazine" and not the "United Service Magazine," by which last title it is referred to in the Catalogue of the Private Library of Rear Admiral George H. Preble, just published. The "United States Service" was continued through five half yearly volumes, commencing in January 1844, and continuing half through 1865. It was edited by Prof. Henry Coppée. Included in the catalogue of Admiral Preble's library which was sold at Boston, April 23 and 24, were ten volumes of the *Analectic Magazine*, 1813-17. From this catalogue we also learn that but one volume of the "United States Naval Chronicle" was ever published by Chas. W. Goldsborough.

The King of Italy, in an order of the day, recently addressed to the new regiments on presenting to them their standards, reminded them that "the Italian banners had floated gloriously in the battles of Italy and the East."

THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President and Comdr.-in-Chief.
William C. Endicott, Secretary of War.

Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, comdg. the Army of the United States, Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. R. C. Drum, Adj.-General. John Tweeddale, Chief Clerk, War Department.

Brig.-General N. H. Davis, Senior Inspector-General.
Brig.-General David G. Swain, Judge-Advocate-General.—In suspension.
Brig.-General S. R. Holabird, Quartermaster-General.
Brig.-General K. Macleay, Commissary General of Subsistence.
Brig.-General Robert Murray, Surgeon-General.
Brig.-General William B. Rochester, Paymaster-General.
Brig.-General John Newton, Chief of Engineers.
Brig.-General Stephen V. Benson, Chief of Ordnance.
Brig.-General W. B. Hanson, Chief Signal Officer.

G. C. M. O. 37, H. Q. A., April 17, 1885.

Publishes the proceedings, etc., of G. C. M. in the case of Brigadier General W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer U. S. Army.

He was found guilty of the 1st Specification, criticizing the official action of the Secretary of War, and questioning the propriety of his action, in deciding in September, 1883, that it was not practicable in 1883 to send an expedition for the relief of Lieutenant Greely. As to the 2d Specification, addressing a communication to the Secretary of War, dated Feb. 17, 1885, in regard to the expedition, without having been requested or authorized by the Secretary to do so, the court found the facts as alleged, but attached no criminality thereto. Of the 3d Specification, making certain intentional statements in the matter, to a newspaper reporter, with a view to publication, and causing them to be published—stating also that his (Hazen's) recommendation had been "entirely ignored," the court found him guilty, except as to his making the statement with a view to publication, and his intention of causing it to be published, and as to the "entirely ignored," for which was substituted the word "negated," and the court sentenced him "To be censured in orders by the reviewing authority."

[The proceedings of the court have already appeared in full in the JOURNAL, the action of President Cleveland on the sentence in JOURNAL of April 18, page 766.]

G. O. 48, H. Q. A., April 17, 1885.

By direction of the Secretary of War, on and after May 1, 1885, payment of mileage to officers of the Army will be made, under the direction of the Paymaster General, by paymasters stationed in the division or department from which the order for the journey is issued.

Claims for mileage based upon orders issued from the H. Q. A. will be forwarded to the Paymaster General for settlement.

G. O. 49, H. Q. A., April 18, 1885.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 2730 of the Regulations, as published in G. O. 107, of 1884, from this office, is amended to read as follows:

2730. All soldiers who have served during the war of the Rebellion, and who were honorably discharged, all who have served in the Indian campaigns enumerated in general orders from the Headquarters of the Army; and all who have served or may serve in the Army of the United States in war or such Indian campaigns approaching the magnitude of war as may from time to time be so designated by the Secretary of War, are entitled to wear the "service-in-war" chevron.

The chevrons to indicate service and service in war, if more than one, will be worn one above the other in the order in which they were earned, one-fourth of an inch distance between them.

But one chevron will be worn for each enlistment, the "service-in-war" chevron being worn in place of the "service" chevron for such enlistment in which the right to wear it was earned.

None of the service chevrons will be worn on the overcoat or blouse.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adj.-Gen.

G. O. 50, H. Q. A., April 20, 1885.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 287 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

287. Appointments as veterinary surgeons will be confined to the graduates of established and reputable veterinary schools or colleges, and will be made by the Secretary of War, on the recommendation of commanding officers of regiments and approval of intermediate commanders, provided the application for appointment is supported by proofs of learning and skill as a veterinary surgeon. A veterinary surgeon, as part of the military force, is entitled to quarters and fuel, in kind, according to his relative rank, which is that of regimental sergeant major.

Par. 1022 of the Regulations, having been incorrectly copied from par. 480 of the Regulations of 1863, is, by direction of the Secretary of War, corrected to read as follows:

1022. Staff officers, and commanders of engineers, ordnance and artillery, report to their immediate commanders the state of the supplies and whatever concerns the service under their direction, and receive their orders, and communicate to them those they receive from their superiors in their own corps.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adj.-Gen.

CIRCULAR 4, DEPT. OF THE EAST, April 15, 1885.

Publishes extracts from the records of target practice of troops for March, 1885.

The new blanks for target practice will be furnished, on application, by the Chief of Ordnance, and hereafter all reports of target practice will be made on these blanks—in accordance with "Instructions in Rifle and Carbine Firing for the U. S. A."

G. O. 7, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, April 7, 1885.

G. O. 6, a. s., is so modified as to fix the months of May, June, September and October, as the season for target practice at Boise Barracks, Idaho.

CIRCULAR 9, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, March 25, 1885.

Publishes extracts, taken from the reports of Estimating Distance and Gallery Practice of troops and companies in the Dept. of the Platte, for February, 1885.

G. O. 6, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, April 13, 1885.

The months of June, July, August and September are announced as the "practice season" during the current year.

The period between April 15 and May 31, will be devoted to "The Preliminary Drills and Exercises" prescribed in part I, "Instructions in Rifle and Carbine Firing," and to as much "additional practice," (par. 216, Rifle and Carbine Firing) as commanding officers may deem advisable.

G. O. 6, DIST. OF NEW MEXICO, April 17, 1885.

Calls the attention of Post Commanders to G. O. 25, 1883, Dept. of the Missouri, prescribing the daily allowance and proportionate amounts of grain for all public animals in the District.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. Francis B. Jones, A. Q. M., will repair to Washington, D. C., for temporary duty (S. O., April 22, H. Q. A.)

The resignation by Capt. Francis B. Jones, A. Q. M., of his commission as 1st Lieut., only, has been accepted by the President to take effect from April 16, 1885 (S. O., April 20, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for fifteen days—to take effect about April 26—is granted Capt. F. H. Hathaway, A. Q. M. (S. O. 56, April 13, Dept. Missouri.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Thomas Griffin, tried at Fort Snelling for drunkenness on duty, has been sentenced to confinement to the limits of his post for 60 days, the court imposing the lenient sentence "on account of the 27 years of faithful continuous service of the accused as shown by his discharges."

The A. A. Q. M. at Fort Niagara, N. Y., is authorized to hire quarters for the Post Q. M. Sergt. on duty thereat, when public quarters are not available for assignment to him (S. O. 85, April 22, D. East).

Post Q. M. Sergt. Dwight Tuttle, U. S. Army, now at Fort Totten, D. T., will proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., and report for duty (S. O., April 16, H. Q. A.)

Supt. Eugene L. Grant, recently appointed, is ordered to proceed, without delay, from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Mobile, Ala., and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place.

Captain Charles A. Woodruff, Chief C. S., will proceed to Portland, Oregon, on public business (S. O. 53, April 4, D. Columbia.)

Major Wm. H. Bell, C. S., Cheyenne, will proceed, on public business, to Fort Collins and Eaton, Colo. (S. O. 43, April 16, Div. Mo.)

The journey performed by Major John P. Hawkins, Chief C. S., from Omaha to Grand Island, Neb., was upon necessary public business (S. O. 31, April 18, D. Platte.)

Medical Department.

Capt. W. Reed, Asst. Surg., is detailed as additional member of G. C. M., convened at Fort Robinson, Neb., by par. 2, S. O. 11, c. s., D. Platte (S. O. 23, April 20, D. Platte.)

The following named officers are detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association to be held at New Orleans, La., April 28, 1885: Lieut. Col. Joseph R. Smith, Surg.; Major John S. Billings, Surg., and Major Henry McKelvey, Surg. (S. O., April 21, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Marlborough C. Wyeth, Asst. Surg., Fort Maginnis, M. T., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Dakota (S. O., April 9, D. Dakota.)

The leave of absence, on surgeon's certificate, granted Lieut. Colonel Thomas A. McFarlin, Asst. Medical Purveyor, is extended three months on surgeon's certificate (S. O., April 17, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward Chas. F. Materne was discharged by expiration of service at Newport Barracks, Ky., April 14, and re-enlisted April 15, 1885.

Engineers and Ordnance Department.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Capt. James Rockwell, Jr., Ord. Dept. (S. O. 86, April 13, D. Dakota.)

Chaplains.

Chaplain J. A. Potter is assigned to Fort Lowell for duty (S. O. 37, April 11, D. Arizona.)

Signal Corps.

Sergeant Norvell H. Cobb, Signal Corps, is reduced to be 1st Class Private (G. O. 15, S. O., April 14.)

THE LINE.

1st Cavalry, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Hdqs., D. G. J. K. and M. Ft. Custer, Mont.; A. C. and F. Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; B. Ft. Keogh, Mont.; E. Ft. Ellis, Mont. H and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

Major Geo. B. Sanford will report in person, July 15, 1885, for duty at the School of Application for Infantry and Cavalry, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O., April 17, H. Q. A.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel John P. Hatch.

Hdqs., B. E. F. G. and I. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Ft. San Francisco, Cal.; C. Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D. Boise Barracks, Idaho; H. Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Cour d'Alene, Idaho; M. Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Major James S. Brishin, 2d Cav., will inspect at Boise Barracks, Idaho, certain Q. M. stores for which 2d Lieut. Thomas H. Wilson, 2d Inf., Post Q. M., is accountable (S. O. 55, April 7, D. Columbia.)

Capt. R. Norwood, while member of the Board of Officers, will take station in San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 31, April 1, Div. P.)

1st Lieut. James N. Allison is relieved from duty as Acting A. D. C. to Gen. Miles (G. O. 8, April 11, D. Columbia.)

Leave of absence for four months, to take effect when his services can be spared, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry C. La Point (S. O., April 21, H. Q. A.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqs., B. D. and I. Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F and H. Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A and K. Ft. Apache, Ariz.; C and G. Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; E and M. Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; L, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Major E. B. Beaumont is relieved as a member of the G. C. M. at Fort Grant, A. T. (S. O. 38, April 13, D. Ariz.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merrill.

Hdqs., C. E. J. and L. Ft. McKimney, Wyo.; A and G, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B, D. and K, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; F, H. and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Leave of absence for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Lester W. Cornish (S. O. 30, April 15, D. Platte.)

Official notification having been received of the promotion of 1st Lieut. Earl D. Thomas, Troop G, to be Captain, Troop D, vice Volkmar, resigned, he will report for duty with his troop (S. O. 30, April 15, D. Platte.)

Official notification having been received of the promotion of 2d Lieut. Fred W. Foster, Troop K, to be 1st Lieutenant, Troop G, vice Thomas, promoted, he will, until further orders, be assigned to temporary duty with a troop of his regiment at Fort Niobrara (S. O. 30, April 15, D. Platte.)

Capt. John M. Hamilton is detailed as additional member of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Robinson, Neb., by par. 2, S. O. 11, D. Platte (S. O. 82, April 20, D. Platte.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., C. G. I. and M. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A. J. and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, E. and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

Major A. K. Arnold will report in person, July 15, 1885, for duty at the School of Application for Infantry and Cavalry, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O., April 17, H. Q. A.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

Hdqs., A. C. E. H. K. and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; B and D, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted 1st Lieut. Horatio G. Sichel, Jr., Fort Meade, D. T., to take effect about May 15 (S. O. 37, April 14, D. Dak.)

The extension of leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate granted Major Lewis Merrill is still further extended six months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., April 20, H. Q. A.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqs., D. E. H. L. and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; B, Ft. Hays, Kas.; C and G, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; F and I, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; K, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.

Major Guy V. Henry, Hdqs. Dept. of Missouri, will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and report in person to the Comdg. General Dept. of Platte, for duty as Inspector of Rifle Practice of that Department (S. O. 44, April 18, Div. M.)

The leave of absence for seven days granted Capt. J. S. Loud, Camp on Chillicothe Creek, I. T., is extended three days (S. O. 57, April 15, Dept. M.)

Vet. Surg. John Tempamy will proceed to Arkansas City and report to Col. Edward Hatch for duty (S. O. 57, April 15, Dept. M.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqs., H. and K, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; A. B. and C, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; D and L, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. Y.; F and I, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

The San Francisco News Letter says: "Light Batt. K, Major Haskin commanding, is to have another march this summer; but alas! for the hopes of those who dwell between here and Monterey, and those who intend to spend the summer at Del Monte, they will not march in that direction, but, seeking fresh fields and pastures new, will take in Martinez, Benicia and the Napa Valley, etc., and on their return will delight the eyes and charm the hearts of the fair ones who dwell in the vicinity of San Rafael, who are busily preparing for conquest already, and doubtless the influx to that dusty village will be something alarmingly great about the period when the gallant boys in blue may be looked for on their homeward tramp."

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. and H, Washington Barracks, D. C.; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, Little Rock Barracks, Ark.; G, Newport Bks., Ky.; I, L. and M, Ft. McHenry, Md.; K, Ft. Monroe, Va.

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. Melzar C. Richards, Washington Barracks, D. C., is extended seven days (S. O. 83, April 20, D. East.)

Col. E. B. Williston, 3d Art., on resigning command, on promotion, of Light Bat. F, 2d Art., at Fort Leavenworth, handed the following complimentary letter to the 1st sergeant of the battery, Charlie Beymer:

SERGEANT: In relinquishing command of the battery, I desire to convey to you, and through you to the non-commissioned officers and men who have been placed in positions of trust, especially Sergeants Grau and Crofton, my thanks for faithful service and my full appreciation of your highly meritorious conduct. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. B. WILLISTON,
Captain 2d Art., Brevet Colonel U. S. A.

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs., D. and G, St. Francis Bks., St. Augustine, Fla.; A, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, E. and K, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; F, San Antonio, Tex.; H and M, Jackson Bks., La. I and L, Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.

Leave of absence for ten days, to commence May 10, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles B. Satterlee, Jackson Barracks, La. (S. O. 82, April 18, D. East.)

Private Robert Russell, Band, is transferred to the Signal Corps as a 2d class private (S. O., April 21, H. Q. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqs., F. I. L. and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A. G. and H. Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; C, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Edmund L. Zalinski, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., is extended two days (S. O. 83, April 20, D. East.)

At his own request, Capt. Samuel M. Mills will be relieved from duty in the Signal Service June 30, 1885, and will then join his battery (S. O., April 20, H. Q. A.)

Corpl. F. M. Schulze, Light Bat. D, has been promoted sergeant.
Private John Free, Bat. K, has been appointed sergeant, to date from April 15.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs. and A, Ft. Grant, A. T.; B, Ft. Apache, A. T.; C, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; E, Ft. Verde, A. T.; F, Ft. Bowie, A. T.; G, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Lowell, A. T.; K, Whipple Bks., A. T.

Capt. Douglas M. Scott, now awaiting orders, is assigned to duty in charge of the recruiting rendezvous in Washington, D. C., to take effect May 1, 1885 (S. O., April 21, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Robert G. Heiner, now at Detroit, Mich., will

report in person to the Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service, St. Louis, Mo., to conduct a detachment of recruits to New Mexico and Arizona (S. O., April 22, H. Q. A.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., D. E. F., and K., Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; A. C. G. and H., Ft. Spokane, W. T.; B., Boise Bks., Idaho; I., Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Sergt. George W. Martin, Co. G, Fort Spokane, W. T., and Corpl. Albert G. Judson, Co. F, Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, having been recommended for promotion, will report for examination to Col. Lewis C. Hunt, 14th Inf., president of the Board of Officers at Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 55, April 7, D. Columbia.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqs., A. G. H. and K., Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Ellis, M. T.

On the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers in the 3d Inf. are made: Capt. Jacob F. Kent, from Co. G to Co. I; Capt. Joseph Hale, from Co. I to Co. G (S. O., April 22, H. Q. A.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqs., B, D, E, G, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; F and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.

Leave of absence for six months on Surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. John Scott (S. O., April 20, H. Q. A.)

5th Infantry, Colonel John D. Watkins.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; I and K, Ft. Custer, M. T.

Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, A. J. A., will proceed to Lake Osceola, on the upper Okinakan River, for the purpose of carrying into effect the terms of the agreement made by the Interior Department with the Indian Sar-sop-kin, and adjusting any differences in relation to the matter that may arise (S. O. 53, April 4, D. Columbia.)

7th Infantry, Colonel John Gibbon.

Hdqs., A, C, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B, E, and G, Ft. Fred. Steele, Wyo.; I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

Leave of absence of seven days granted 2d Lieut. A. P. Buffington, Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo., is extended seven days (S. O. 29, April 14, D. Platte.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqs., G, H, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; A and G, Benicia Bks., Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; E, Ft. Halleck, Nev.; D, San Diego Bks., Cal.; F, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; I, Ft. McDermitt, Nev.

Capt. W. S. Worth is relieved from charge of the recruiting rendezvous in Washington, D. C., May 1, 1885, and granted leave for two months and twenty days from that date (S. O., April 21, H. Q. A.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqs., A, D, E, F, H, and I, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B, C, and G, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

The leave of absence granted Lieut.-Col. Thomas M. Anderson is extended one month (S. O. 43, April 16, Div. M.)

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. James McB. Stembel is extended five months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., April 20, H. Q. A.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

Hdqs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; G and K, Uncompahgre, Colo.

The extension of leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Stephen Y. Seyburn is further extended two months (S. O., April 21, H. Q. A.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B and F, Ft. Lincoln, D. T.; C and H, Ft. Buford, D. T.; G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. Jonas A. Emery, Fort Sully, D. T., to take effect about May 1 (S. O. 35, April 9, D. Dak.)

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. P. M. B. Travis, Fort Sully, D. T. (S. O. 37, April 14, D. Dak.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Hdqs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Platteburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Leave of absence for twenty days, to commence on or about May 2, is granted Capt. Joseph H. Hurst, Fort Niagara, N. Y. (S. O. 83, April 20, D. East.)

A furlough for one month is granted Corpl. Martin Ryan, Co. A (S. O. 84, April 21, D. East.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqs., A, B, C, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; F, Ft. Stockton, Tex.; G, San Antonio, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Davis, Tex.

Major Horace Jewett is authorized to purchase one public horse (S. O. 41, April 10, D. Tex.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Charles C. Gilbert.

Hdqs., B, D, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A and G, Ft. Lincoln, D. T.; C, F, and I, Ft. Totten, D. T.; E and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.

During the temporary absence of Capt. James Rockwell, Jr., Ord. Dept., 2d Lieut. Corwin Sage is assigned to duty in charge of the Fort A. Lincoln Ordnance Depot (S. O. 36, April 13, D. Dak.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqs., B, C, D, E, F, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; A, H, and I, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

The extension of leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. George K. Spencer is further extended six months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., April 21, H. Q. A.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqs., A, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B and K, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; C and D, Ft. Reno, I. T.; E, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; F and G, Ft. Hays, Kas.; H, Ft. Supply, I. T.

2d Lieut. James H. Waters will repair from Caldwell to Fort Leavenworth on public business connected with the Q. M. Dept. (S. O. 58, April 16, Dept. M.)

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate granted Lieut.-Col. Caleb R. Layton is extended six months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., April 20, H. Q. A.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqs., C, E, F, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; A, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; B, Ft. Fred. Steele, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; I and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Official notification having been received of the promotion of 1st Lieut. Fred. H. E. Elstein, Co. E, to be Captain, Co. C, vice Burton, resigned, he will

report for duty with his company (S. O. 30, April 15, D. Platte.)

Official notification having been received of the promotion of 2d Lieut. Solomon E. Sparrow, Co. K, to be 1st Lieutenant, Co. E, vice Elstein, promoted, he will, at the expiration of his leave, proceed to Fort Sidney, Neb., and report for duty with his company (S. O. 30, April 15, D. Platte.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

2d Lieut. E. C. Hodges, Jr., A. D. C., is detailed recorder of the Board of Officers at Fort Leavenworth, for the examination of non-commissioned officers for promotion to the grade of 2d Lieutenant (S. O. 56, April 13, Dept. M.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

Hdqs., D, G, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, I, and K, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. John L. Bullis, in extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., April 17, H. Q. A.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1885.

APPOINTMENT.

1st Lieutenant Francis B. Jones, 3d Infantry, to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, April 16, 1885, vice Smith, promoted.

PROMOTION.

2d Lieutenant S. Allen Dyer, 23d Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, April 10, 1885, vice Pardee, resigned.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Canby, W. T., April 7. Detail: Major John I. Rodgers and Capt. Chandler P. Eakin, 1st Art.; Capt. Edwin F. Gardner, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Lowell A. Chamberlin, Gilbert P. Cotton, and John P. Wisser, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. Allyn Capron, 1st Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 52, April 3, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Townsend, W. T., April 10. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Henry Douglass and Capt. Daniel W. Burke, 14th Inf.; Capt. John D. Hall, Asst. Surg.; Capt. James Kennington, 1st Lieut. John Murphy, and 2d Lieut. William P. Goodwin, 14th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Joseph P. O'Neill, 14th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 54, April 6, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Klamath, Ore., April 13. Detail: Major Leslie Smith, 2d Inf.; Capt. Joshua L. Fowler, 2d Cav.; Capt. Samuel Q. Robinson, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Augustus R. Egbert, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry C. La Point, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin Munday, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. Herbert H. Sargent, 2d Cav., and Capt. James Miller, 2d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 53, April 4, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Missoula, M. T., April 22. Detail: Major William H. Jordan, Capt. John H. Page and George E. Head, 3d Inf.; Capt. George W. Adair, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. John P. Thompson and Melville C. Wilkinson, 2d Lieuts. Frank P. Avery, George Bell, Jr., Chase W. Kennedy, and Omar Bundy, 3d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Frederick Thies, 3d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 37, April 14, D. Dak.)

At Madison Barracks, N. Y., April 20. Detail: Capt. E. C. Woodruff, D. J. Craigie, and James Halloran, 1st Lieuts. G. S. Wilson and Frederick Von Schrader, 2d Lieuts. W. O. Clark and Charles H. Osgood, 12th Inf., and 2d Lieut. C. W. Abbot, 12th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 81, April 17, D. East.)

At Fort Porter, N. Y., April 21. Detail: Capt. T. M. K. Smith, 23d Inf.; Capt. L. C. Forsyth, Q. M. Dept.; Asst. Surg. A. C. Girard, Med. Dept.; Capt. Otis W. Pollock and 1st Lieut. Charles Hay, 23d Inf., and 2d Lieut. J. K. Thompson, 23d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 82, April 18, D. East.)

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., April 21. Detail: Capt. J. A. Fessenden, 5th Art.; Asst. Surg. Junius L. Powell, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieuts. Paul Roemer, W. B. McCallum, and J. E. Sawyer, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. A. W. Vogdes, 5th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 82, April 18, D. East.)

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., April 22. Detail: Capt. J. R. Brinkley, G. V. Weir, and G. W. Crabb, 1st Lieuts. B. K. Roberts, O. E. Wood, and Granger Adams, and 2d Lieut. Thomas Ridgway, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. J. W. Ruckman, 5th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 82, April 18, D. East.)

At Newport Barracks, Ky., April 27. Detail: Major J. B. Keefer, Pay Dept.; Surg. J. M. Brown, Med. Dept.; Major F. L. Guenther, 2d Art.; Capt. W. A. Elderkin, Sub. Dept.; 1st Lieut. E. S. Curtis, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. C. E. Kilbourne, 2d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 85, April 22, D. East.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. John S. Mason, Major Daingerfield Parker, and 1st Lieut. James Regan, R. Q. M., 9th Inf., will convene at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., April 23, to examine into and report upon certain buildings reported as approaching completion at that post (S. O. 32, April 20, D. Platte.)

Court of Inquiry.

General Orders No. 5, Dept. Platte, April 3, publishes the result of the Court of Inquiry instituted on the demand of Major Joseph E. Hill, Surg., U. S. A., Fort Omaha, Neb., as to charges preferred against Surg. Bill by his post commander, Col. W. P. Carlin, 4th Inf., and generally as to all matters of which issue has been made regarding the management of the post hospital and treatment of the sick under charge of Surg. Hill. They report that the charges are not sustained, and that there is nothing in the evidence tending to show a neglect of duty on the part of Surg. Hill, in his medical treatment of Private William Fenton, Co. I, 11th Inf. They find that Surg. Bill had entrusted his subordinate, under his supervision, with the duty of attending to the sick in hospital. Any neglect of which that subordinate may have been guilty, Surg. Bill could not be responsible for unless he had knowledge of it at the time. If, after the occurrence, he had found cause of complaint against his subordinate, his proper course would have been to have held him to account for it, but the immediate action taken by Col. Carlin, in asking of his superior (the Department Commander), to send the Department Inspector to investigate the matter, relieved Surg. Hill in a great measure, from the responsibility of acting. Whilst, however, the court is of

opinion that Surg. Bill was thus relieved, it still holds that, there being a desperately ill patient in the hospital, Surg. Bill should have retained such control of matters as would have insured, on his part, a knowledge of the absence of his subordinate from the post. They find no evidence of disregard or misconstruction of post orders, and hold that the difference of interpretation of orders by Surg. Bill and Col. Carlin is not surprising, "since Col. Carlin shows, by his own testimony, that he himself did not fully know what was the practical operation, at the post, of those orders; but under the extraordinary circumstances existing on the 11th of December, 1884, Surg. Bill cannot be entirely exonerated from all responsibility for the absence of the attending medical officer," and finally the court was of opinion that no further steps were necessary in the premises. While the reviewing officer, as a whole, fully concurs in the opinion of the court, he, however, wishes to be construed as demanding a frequent and sufficient inspection, on the part of the surgeon in charge, in order to assure himself that his orders and instructions are properly observed. He also holds that the extraordinary circumstances required extraordinary supervision. It is to be regretted, he adds, "that the case of Private Hall's treatment had not also been considered by the court, still, as Surg. Bill, who demanded the investigation, did not intend to include that case in his demand, the decision of the court, to exclude it, is deemed correct; yet the partial testimony, actually admitted, does not leave a very satisfactory impression on the mind of the reviewing officer. The reviewing officer concurs in the opinion of the court that further proceedings are unnecessary."

Travel Rations to Civilian Employees.—Upon the question as to whether it is proper and just to issue travel rations to civilian employees (teamsters) in the employ of the Quartermaster's Department, the Secretary of War decides in the negative; that it is not proper for the Subsistence Department to issue travel rations, including coffee money to a civilian employee (teamster) of the Quartermaster's Dept. The expenses of such civilian employees' travelling are fully provided for by par. 1428 of Regulations, as amended by G. O. 4, of 1882, and are to be paid by the Department which employs and pays the employees. (Letter A. G. O., March 21, 1885.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of the East.—Major Gen. W. S. Hancock.

A despatch from Hot Springs, Ark., says: "The last session of Congress appropriated \$51,500 for the completion of the Army and Navy hospital, but owing to clerical errors in the records this money was rendered unavailable and this much important work has stood still. Negotiations, however, have been successful in removing these obstacles, and information reaches the city to the effect that the appropriations are now subject to the demand for which they were set apart. Work will begin at an early day and be pushed."

Major W. B. Hughes, Quartermaster, U. S. A., Philadelphia, expects to have the bodies of soldiers buried in the several City Cemeteries, all removed to the new National Cemetery at Haines Street, and Limekiln Road, Germantown, by the middle of May. The new cemetery covers a tract of 14 acres, and is large enough to hold between four and five thousand bodies.

The War Department is to be asked to allow a Quarantine Station to be established at Fort Delaware, Del.

Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. C. C. Augur.

The commanding officer of Fort Sill has directed that the officers of that post assemble immediately after retreat on each Thursday and recite to the senior officer present Blunt's system of rifle and carbine firing.

Advices of April 20 from Oklahoma say: "Major Dewees, in coming from Fort Reno yesterday afternoon, saw herds of cattle, numbering at least ten thousand head, all of which were on the lines of Oklahoma. A company of cavalry starts from Camp Russell at daylight to-morrow for the country between Deep Fork and the North Fork of the Canadian River, where numbers of cattlemen are still defying the law and the proclamation of President Cleveland. General Hatch has telegraphed Major Dewees positive orders to destroy and burn their cattle pens. Orders have been received here that the 9th Cavalry is to change posts with the 5th Cavalry. The men of the 9th do not at all relish the change, but the officers are rather pleased at the transfer, as they have become heartily sick and tired of the Oklahoma business." A despatch of April 22, from Kansas City indicates the the "boomers" have agreed to temporarily disperse.

Dept. of the Platte.—Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard.

The Omaha Herald says, Lieut. Kingman, chief engineer officer, who has charge of improvements in the Yellowstone National Park, started work there some days ago in building a bridge which it is necessary to complete before high water comes. The lieutenant leaves for the park about the 1st of May. There are hopes still that the department rifle range may be retained at Fort Omaha, instead of going to Sidney, although the efforts made recently to secure ground have not been successful. There is also difficulty in securing a desirable tract for artillery drill near the fort.

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

Gen. Stanley has sent magazine guns for trial to posts as follows: Fort Clark—Co. C, 19th Inf., 18 Lee; Co. D, 19th Inf., 28 Hotchkiss; Co. K, 19th Inf., 28 Chaffee-Reece. Fort Davis—Co. I, 16th Inf., 27 Hotchkiss; Co. K, 16th Inf., 19 Lee. Fort McIntosh—Co. D, 16th Inf., 18 Lee; Co. E, 16th Inf., 27 Chaffee-Reece.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry.

A Deadwood despatch says: "Rumors that the 7th Cavalry would exchange stations with the 9th (colored) caused perturbation to the companies at Fort Meade, who have the prettiest post on the frontier, equipped second to none in the United States. The boys breathe easily, however, as a day or so ago a letter was received from Chicago to the effect that while the exchange had been discussed the project had been abandoned. The 7th is closely identified with Dakota, and Dakotans would regret a separation."

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The G. C. M. at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., will reconvene for further business April 27. The following additional members are added to the court: Major Marcus P. Miller, 1st Lieut. Luigi Lomia and 2d Lt. J. Walker Benét, 5th Artillery. (S. O. 86, D. East, April 24.)

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THIRD CAVALRY EN ROUTE.

SEPAR, NEW MEXICO, April 15, 1885.

The 3d Cavalry arrived here to-day on its way to Texas. It is made up of a fine lot of men and horses who have done their duty for years past in Arizona. There is only one field officer on duty with it, which is Col. Brackett. Day before yesterday, while the regiment was encamped at Steen's Pass, one of the men was bitten by a snake, presumably a venomous one, but Asst. Surg. Mearns brought him round all right. The weather is pleasant with the exception of the fierce winds loaded with dust.

FORT CLARK, TEXAS.

The Brackett News of April 11 says:

The and unexpected death of Maj. A. P. Caraher, Saturday last, has cast a shadow over the post. The dreadful news fell as a thunderbolt from the clear sky. Major Caraher was universally respected and esteemed by his fellow officers and associates for his many good and noble traits of character, and his death has left a vacant place which will not be easily filled. Brave as an officer, generous and sympathetic as a man, his death is universally regretted. His remains were taken to San Antonio, and were buried with military honors in the military cemetery. Major Caraher leaves a wife and two children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and a loving father. May he rest in peace. Mrs. Caraher has returned from San Antonio, accompanied by Major Morris.

Col. Z. R. Bliss goes to-night on an eight months' leave by way of New Orleans, where he will visit the exposition. The hall was decorated very neatly last Sabbath (Easter) evening for the services, which were conducted by Chaplain Merrill.

Capt. O. B. Boyd, 8th Cav., delivered a lecture at the Post Hall Thursday evening, entitled "Morning Mist in Search of Her Child." It is a companion lecture to his celebrated one "The Wanderings of Weeping Weasel."

One of the most largely attended and best managed receptions ever given at Fort Clark was given by General and Mrs. Smith Wednesday evening.

Capt. Kaufman's little boy met with quite a serious accident a few days ago. He fell from a wagon and the wheel passed over his leg, breaking it just below the thigh. He was taken home and a physician at once called, who set the limb and dressed it, and he is now in a fair way to recover.

Major J. A. Wilcox has received word of the death of his sister-in-law in Washington, D. C.

Dr. Black has returned from Langtry whither he went to attend Major Caraher during his illness.

Captain C. T. Witherill and wife have gone to San Antonio. Mrs. Witherill will go from there north on a visit to her home. Captain Witherill returns to Clark.

FORT MARCY, N. M.

The German at the Post Hall, April 7, says the Santa Fe Review, was a very elegant and pleasant affair. Under Mrs. Bradley's and Mrs. Dickey's supervision the hall had been tastefully and artistically decorated. The battle-worn and bullet-torn flags of the gallant 13th Infantry, Sherman's old and favorite regiment, were to be seen alongside of the new Stars and Stripes of the garrison flags. The guests arrived between 8 and 9 o'clock, and were received by Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Deere, Mrs. Dickey and Mrs. Mumford, and everybody was speedily made to feel at home.

Promptly at 9, Miss Deere and Major W. F. Tucker, U. S. A., took charge, and to the strains of excellent music, furnished by the 13th U. S. Infantry band, the dance commenced. There were fourteen figures, some of them very unique and pretty. The favors were most exquisite and costly. The participants in the German were Mrs. Geo. Cuyler Preston and Lieut. T. S. Mumford, Mrs. R. J. Yalen and Mr. F. W. Clancy, Miss Dewey and Mr. Varden, Miss Nodden and Lieut. Crittenden, Mrs. E. L. Bartlett and Gen. E. L. Bartlett, Mrs. T. B. Catron and Mr. Currier, Mrs. W. F. Tucker and Mr. Patterson, Miss Webb and Major E. J. Palen, Miss Katherine Deere and Mr. Preston, Mrs. F. W. Clancy and Master Brooke Alexander, Mrs. Chittenden and Mr. Meyersburg, Mrs. Patterson and Mr. Whitney, Mrs. Symington and Lieut. Patten.

Among the "lookers on in Venice" were noticed General L. P. Bradley, Mr. W. W. Griffin and wife, Mrs. Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. Whitman and Miss Powers of Cleveland, Ohio, Gen. and Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Rumsey, Master Will Bradley, Mr. J. Rumsey, Mrs. Clague, Mrs. Walz, Secretary and Mrs. Losch, Rev. E. W. Mesny, P. L. Vanderveer, Esq., Surveyor General Pullen and Col. Frost; Fort Marcy's Commanding officer, Major Dickey, looked after everybody's comfort and made an admirable host.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

EVERYTHING and everybody are astir in the coming changes. There will be at least thirty families affected by the move. Colonel Otis, it is supposed, on many accounts would like to stay. He has certainly accomplished a great deal while here. His successor is well able to replace him. Colonels Arnold and Sanford are a most excellent selection of cavalry field officers, both being good soldiers. The former can make the horses lie down, and when once up Sanford can have them ridden. Lieutenant Barnett, of the 9th Horse had a swell German a few nights since. The advance of his regiment is Colonel Henry, who has been assigned by General Sheridan as Inspector of Rifle Practice, Department of the Platte. He has been relieved and gone to Omaha. His stay here was a short one, his recent illness a rough experience, and he is entitled to a soft place for a short time. He leaves the Department with over 700 marksmen, to commence the target practice season.

It is surmised Colonel Coppinger may come here; that the 5th Cavalry will be at Sill, Reno and Riley. The object of changing the 9th and 5th is to get General Merritt here to start the Cavalry School at Fort Riley. It will be a welcome day when each arm of the Service has its own school. Cavalry and

infantry won't assimilate any more than oil and water. To those who come for new duty at Fort Leavenworth a warm welcome will be extended, and many regrets for those who leave. Those of us who are kicked out, or who have asked to go, will never forget Fort Leavenworth and the hosts of kind, sympathetic friends. May we all meet some day in the "Happy hunting grounds" is the prayer of one of those

BOUNCED.

THE CASE OF LIEUT. SIMPSON.

A "SPECIAL" to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat ascribes the failure of the Senate to confirm the promotion of Lieutenant James F. Simpson, 3d U. S. Cav., to "social influence" brought to bear upon that body. It says: "All last winter the nomination was held in the room of the Committee on Military Affairs, the Senators yielding to this all-powerful 'social influence.' The end of the session came. The new President received a brief explanation of the situation, and the nomination was sent in again. This time the fighting was pressed. With Simpson out of the way others were brought in the line of promotion, and so self-interest was added to feminine spite and prejudice. On the last day of the special session the Senate voted to reject the nomination of Lieut. Simpson, and the Senators so acted at the solicitation of a coterie of women who had leagued together to drive Simpson out of the Army for no other reason in the world than that he is Mrs. Simpson's husband. The animus of the fight was too mean for Army men to engage in it openly. Perhaps some of them sympathized. But all the aggressive steps were taken by women. Lieutenant Simpson has been here some time with his wife, on sick leave. He goes shortly to his post in Texas to bide his time, believing that his promotion will come in spite of this persecution. Grand Army men like Gen. Whittaker, say that the Lieutenant has been the sufferer from an outrage so gross that it can hardly be stigmatized in decent language."

As the facts in the case of Lieut. Simpson are well understood, we give this to show how differently people can view the same set of circumstances.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

G. C. M. O. 12, Hdqrs. Dept. of the Columbia, April 1, 1885, promulgates the proceedings of a G. C. M. which met at Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (Col. John P. Hatch, 2d Cavalry, president), for the trial of 1st Lieut. William C. Muhlenberg, 2d Infantry. Charge I, "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," the first specification reciting that he sent to the Adjutant-General of the Army, May 1, 1884, a communication stating that a certain telegram sent by Major Leslie Smith, 2d Infantry, commanding Fort Lapwal, was malicious and intended to put him (Lieut. M.) to inconvenience, he, Lieutenant M., well knowing the statement to be groundless and false at the time he sent it. Specification second recites collusion with a citizen to prevent the latter from bidding for certain condemned Government mules, because he, Lieut. M., desired to bid for and purchase them, and failure to pay the said citizen a certain sum promised if he would not bid. Specifications 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th allege failing to pay certain promissory notes and debts, attempting to defraud creditors, attempting to deceive the department commander by statements in regard to certain debts, etc. Charge II, "Conduct to the prejudice," etc., three specifications, alleging the sending of a communication to the Adjutant-General in regard to Major Smith and collusion with a citizen (as set forth in specifications 1st and 2d to 1st charge), and attempting to deceive his department commander by a statement in regard to a certain debt.

The court found him "Not guilty" of the 1st Charge as laid, but guilty of conduct to the prejudice, throwing out, however, the allegations as to fraud and collusion, and attempting to deceive his Department Commander. Guilty of the 1st Specification to 2d Charge with certain substituted words. Not guilty of the 2d and 3d Specifications, and guilty of the 2d Charge.

Sentence—"To be reprimanded in orders; to be suspended from rank and command, and confined to the limits of his post for six months, forfeiting fifty dollars per month of his pay for the same period."

The Reviewing Authority, General N. A. Miles, says:

The proceedings are approved. The findings under the 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 10th Specifications to the 1st Charge are approved. The findings under the 3d and 5th Specifications are inconsistent, the court having retained the word "willfully" in the 3d Specification, and stricken it from the 5th. The findings under the 8th, 9th and 10th Specifications are also inconsistent, the court having retained the word "defrauding" in the 8th Specification, and substituted for the word "defrauding" the word "depriving" in the 8th and 10th Specifications. The findings under the 3d and 5th Specifications, not being sustained by the evidence, are disapproved. The finding under the 1st Charge is approved. The findings under the 2d Charge and its Specifications are approved. For the reasons set forth above, so much of the sentence as imposes a forfeiture of pay is disapproved, the remainder of the sentence is confirmed and will be executed at the post where his company may be serving. From the evidence as of record in this case, it is apparent the views entertained by Lieutenant Muhlenberg of his pecuniary obligations, so far as disclosed by his acts, are not in harmony with a high sense of professional honor, and that he failed in that proper respect and cheerful subordination to his commanding officer which should characterize an officer of the Army.

(From the New York Tribune.)

BUELL TO GRANT.

PROBABLY the fortunes of the war and the work of the military critics did not succeed in placing any two Generals in greater apparent hostility to each other during the entire rebellion than were General Grant and Gen. Buell, from the battle of Pittsburg Landing to the end. General Buell's friends claimed the glory of the final victory at Pittsburg Landing, and censured General Grant for the disasters of the first day. General Grant's friends charged the disasters of the first day on General Buell's delay, and said that they could have won the victory with out him.

Under all the circumstances, probably no message has reached General Grant during his entire illness more touching or significant than the brief letter we are permitted to publish below. It was placed in Mrs. Grant's hands at a time when the

General was thought to be at the point of death—too weak to even read a letter or to have it read to him. Mrs. Grant, however, expressed at once her thanks to General Fry for sending it, and to General Buell for his kind sympathy. General Buell wrote from his home in Kentucky as follows:

AIRBRIE, March 10, 1885.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have read with much pain the account which you sent me of the alarming state of Grant's health. I had seen the first reports contradicted and hoped that they were unfounded; and I shall still hope that the danger is not as great as the account supposes. If you deem the occasion proper, I will thank you to convey to Mrs. Grant and to him the expression of my sincere sympathy. Very sincerely yours,

D. C. BUELL.

THE NEW ORLEANS JETTIES.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WM. E. MERRILL, U. S. Engineers, writes from Cincinnati to the New Orleans Times-Democrat, a very temperate and conclusive reply to an article in that paper arraigning him by name for false statements about the South Pass Jetties and Galveston Harbor, which statements are to be found in a paper prepared by him for the American Society of Civil Engineers, in which he discusses a previous paper prepared by another member of that society, Mr. E. L. Cortwell. Col. Merrill says that the statement in the paper referred to concerning the Galveston Harbor were made on the authority of Col. Mansfield, having charge of that work, and the official map of Galveston Harbor published in the report of the Chief of Engineers for 1883. He continues:

The portion of my paper for which I am individually responsible is all that part that refers to the South Pass jetties, and I have thus far seen no reason to modify any of the statements therein contained. As a member of the last Board of Engineers that inspected the South Pass Jetties I spent more than a week at Port Eads, and examined with great care every matter connected with their construction and operation. The report of the Board is dated January 23, 1879, and it is printed as "Executive Document No. 48, Senate, Forty-fifth Congress, Third Session." In this connection, I will state that the report in question is very favorable to the jetties, and I will add that in the paper under discussion I made no unfavorable comment upon the work, which is one of great national importance and benefit. I did state, however, that the jetties had failed to give the originally guaranteed depth and width, and this assertion I will now proceed to prove.

The original contract with Mr. Eads, which is to be found in the act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, provided for the following payments:

For a channel 20 by 200.....	\$500,000
For a channel 22 by 200.....	500,000
For a channel 24 by 250.....	500,000
For a channel 26 by 300.....	250,000
One year's maintenance.....	500,000
For a channel 28 by 350.....	250,000
One year's maintenance.....	500,000
For a channel 30 by 350.....	500,000
One year's maintenance.....	500,000
Annual payment for maintenance—\$100,000 per annum for twenty years.....	2,000,000
Payment at end of ten years.....	500,000
Payment at end of twenty years.....	500,000
Total.....	\$7,250,000

This is an exact summary of the original contract made with Mr. Eads, and one of the strongest arguments in its favor was that it included the condition that no money should be paid until earned.

I asserted, and still assert, that under this contract, had it remained in force until the present day, Mr. Eads would only have earned the first three payments, with \$250,000 for maintenance, or \$1,750,000 in all. There is not now, and never has been, a channel with a depth of 26 feet over a width of 300 feet; nor does it seem possible to obtain such a width and depth at the South Pass.

On the 19th of June, 1878, an act of Congress authorized the payment to Mr. Eads of \$500,000, and also authorized an advance of \$500,000 more to pay for work and materials without waiting for results. But these advances proved insufficient, and on the 3rd of March, 1879, another act of Congress was obtained, which set aside the financial provisions of the original contract, and provided as follows:

A cash payment of.....	\$750,000
For a channel 25 by 200.....	500,000
For a channel 26 by 200.....	500,000
For a channel 30 feet deep, without regard to width.....	500,000
Annual payment for maintenance, \$100,000 per annum for 20 years.....	2,000,000
Payment at end of 10 years.....	500,000
Payment at end of 20 years.....	500,000
Total.....	\$5,250,000

Received before change of contract..... 2,000,000

Grand total..... \$7,250,000

The above figures are taken from official documents, and they cannot be controverted. It is true that Mr. Eads has not yet been paid the total amount named, because his contract has not yet expired, but the total that I have named will have been paid to him at the termination of his contract; provided, of course, that there is no failure in the channel. You will, therefore, see that your assertion that the cost of the jetties is two millions less is incorrect.

I only enter into this discussion because I have been charged with false statements. My original mention of the cost of the jetties and of the changes in the contract was made for the sole purpose of showing the extreme difficulty of predicting the results to be obtained when dealing with large bodies of water, and the small dependence to be placed on the performance of this class of contracts when one of the parties is the United States.

THE CANADIAN REBELLION.

A DESPATCH received early in the week from Battleford conveyed the news that Fort Pitt had fallen into the hands of the Cree Indians who have been besieging it ever since the Frog Lake massacre. Two policemen are known to have been killed, and it is feared that the whole garrison has been massacred. The commander at Fort Pitt was Police Inspector James Jeffery Dickens, third son of Charles Dickens, the famous novelist.

A despatch of April 21 from Winnipeg says that scouts from Fort Pitt report finding it abandoned and badly wrecked. An Indian told the scouts that a fight had occurred, and that the police and others in the Fort had taken to the boats in the hope of reaching Battleford. They have been out five days, and should have arrived long ago. It looks as if the whole party had been captured and killed from the river banks.

SERGEANT NELSON, of the Grenadiers, who has just returned from the Northwest, makes the most serious charges against the officers and men of the 65th Canadian Battalion, including drunkenness, larceny, and mutiny. He also makes grave charges of cruelty against Colonel O'Brien. The matter has created great indignation at Toronto.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Act. R.-Adm. J. E. Jouett.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Lewis Clark. At Aspinwall, U. S. C.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Theo. F. Kane. Was cruising in the vicinity of Carthage April 21.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Gilbert C. Wiltse. At Aspinwall, U. S. C.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Oscar F. Stanton. At Aspinwall.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Frank Wildes. Sailed from Key West, Fla., March 20, 1885, for Livingston, Guatemala. Was expected at Carthage about April 25.

South Atlantic Station.

Rear Admiral Earl English has been ordered to command this station upon completion of his duties at the Congo River.

NIRSIK, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. William S. Dana. Address mail, to care of U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay. At Montevideo, Uruguay.

European Station—Rear-Adm. Earl English.

Rear Admiral S. R. Franklin will command this station, Admiral English having been transferred to the command of the South Atlantic Station.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain George Dewey. Was put in commission at Norfolk April 5. Under present orders, is take the place of the Lancaster. Will be ready for sea about May 1.

LANCASTER, 3d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), (Capt. Edward E. Potter. After her visit to the Congo, she is to be the flagship of the South Atlantic Station, the Pensacola taking her place on the European Station. Was to leave Dolgar, March 31, for the Congo.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. William R. Bridgman. Arrived at Porto Grande, Cape Verde, Jan. 8. Will return to the Congo.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. Was at Constantinople March 12, and to leave April 2.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. J. H. Uphur.

Rear Admiral E. Y. McCauley will command this station.

The Post-office address of the vessels of the Pacific Station is care of U. S. Consul at Panama, unless otherwise noted. Letters directed to Callao are delayed in the Post-office.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Captain Geo. H. Perkins, commanding. Reported by telegram to have sailed from Valparaiso, Chili, March 18, on her cruise to Society and Sandwich Islands. Thence to San Francisco, to arrive not later than May 25.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Valparaiso, Chili. To be at Panama about April 25, where there is to be an exchange of most of her officers, with others to be sent out from New York.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store-ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. At Sitka, Alaska. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. At Panama April 21.

WACHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. Left La Libertad April 20, for San Jose.

Asiatic Station—Act. Rear-Adm. J. L. Davis.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. Below Canton, China, March 13. To be relieved by the Enterprise. When the Court-martial in the case of Lieut. Comd. Webb is concluded was to go to Corea and relieve the Ossipee.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, f. s. a. s., Comdr. Albert S. Barker. Was to relieve the Alert at Canton, and in turn be relieved by the Monocacy. On March 15, was up Pearl River as high as the barrier, 12 miles below Canton.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Purnell F. Harrington. At Pagoda anchorage, Min River, March 2.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller commanding. On March 30, 1885, at Gibraltar, Spain.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Francis J. Higginson. At Shanghai, March 2, to relieve the Enterprise at Canton.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 13 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. At Portsmouth, N. H., sitting out. Will be sent to the Asiatic Station.

OSSISPE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlancy. At Chemulpo, Corea, March 2. When relieved by Alert will go to Shanghai, via Nagasaki.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At New Chwang, China, Feb. 4.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Robert L. Paythian. At Hong Kong, March 13, 1885.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Charles V. Gridley. Sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., April 21, for Newport.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Captain Allen V. Reed. Gunship ship. She is moored off West 30th Street, North River. Her boats run from a float at West 27th Street Pier. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. S. W. Terry, commanding. Sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., April 21, for Newport.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. William H.

Whiting. Training ship. Sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., April 21, for Newport.

On Special Service.

ALERT, Comdr. George W. Coffin, Arctic Relief Vessel. Sailed from New York, 12.20 p. m., April 21, 1885, for Halifax, N. S., where she will be returned to the English Government with the thanks of Congress.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr., in command. At New York Navy-yard. To be kept ready for any service.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. At Cartagena.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Surveying duty on Mexican and Central American Coasts. At Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica, Feb. 11, 1885.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. At New York, foot of 23d Street and East River.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Lieut. C. M. McCarty. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island, Pa.

WARASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston, Mass. Capt. Joseph N. Miller has been ordered to command on April 30.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns, Captain Robert Boyd. Receiving ship. At New York.

WYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Richd. P. Leary. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

MAYFLOWER, Ensign George P. Blow. At Norfolk, Va.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

The iron-clads Ajax, Catskill, Lehigh, Mahopac, Manhattan are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Alta California says: "The riggers, in preparing to set up the rigging of the U. S. ship Mohican, discovered that she is six inches wider on one side than the other. The cause of this disparity, it is presumed, was that the frame of the vessel was so long on the stocks—ten years—that it settled imperceptibly on one side, a portion of the ground on which the keel blocks and supporting timbers rested being made ground."

LIEUT. G. M. Stoney, U. S. N., has at length secured a steamer for his survey in Alaskan rivers. She is fifty-nine feet long with twelve feet beam, and draws one foot of water when loaded. The steamer is now at Mare Island, and the expedition will start about May 1.

LIEUT. SCHUETZ will take with him to Russian Siberia a gold medal to present to Vasili Bobrowsky, alias Vasili Koolgloort (One-Eared Bill), when he leaves here to distribute rewards to the natives in the vicinity of the Lena River who aided in discovering De Long's party. The native to be honored with the medal discovered the party in charge of Melville. He was given his alias because of his having but one ear. The medal is about the size of a silver dollar, and bears on one side the words: "Presented by the President of the United States." One the other side the name of the recipient is inscribed.

JOHN DEVLIN, who is only 21 years old, was arraigned in the General Sessions, New York, to plead to an indictment for assault in the first degree. On April 7 he shot Lizzie McCrary, of No. 64 Wooster street, in the chin during a quarrel. Lawyer Howe appeared for him, and offered to plead guilty to a charge of assault in the second degree. He said the prisoner had been with the Greely Relief Expedition, and had received \$1,400 for his services when discharged. He made the woman's acquaintance and together they spent the money. The shooting took place while he was suffering from the effects of his long debauch. The Court refused to accept the plea, and Devlin will be tried on the indictment.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WHITNEY has instructed Commodore Truxtun, U. S. N., commanding the Navy-yard at Norfolk, Va., to express the thanks of the Department to those officers of the yard and of the fire company whose services on the occasion of the fire in the timber shed, April 5, so materially aided in preventing the spread of the fire.

The tug Pilgrim has been condemned by the Board of Inspection as unfit for further service in the Navy.

SEVERAL removals among the heads of the working departments in the Norfolk yard—also some clerks and writers—have been made on the recommendation of the commandant, to promote efficiency.

The Boston Record gives a succinct account of the cooking school established on the Wabash by order of Commodore Schley for the education of men in the culinary art for the Navy. Frederick A. Robinson, of Washington, has been appointed chief instructor, and his school comprises 12 men and the berth deck cooks. The members of the school will be under daily instruction from 6 to 12 months, according to ability. Captain F. M. Bunce, of the Wabash, it is said, was one of the chief instigators of this movement, and seconded by Commo. Schley, encouraged by almost every officer in the Navy, succeeded in obtaining the consent of Secretary Whitney to appoint a naval cooking school instructor.

A CALIFORNIA paper says: "With a view to placing the monitor Commanche in readiness for commission at any time, a Board consisting of Naval Constructor Much, Capt. McNair and Chief Engineer

Kutz, have made an inspection of the vessel Saturday. It is understood the Commanche can be made ready for sea in twenty-four hours." This survey is to be made in accordance with the provisions of the act of Aug. 5, 1882, which requires an examination of all vessels, so as to determine their fitness for further use, and has no connection with her immediate preparation for sea.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. H. JUDD, U. S. N., of the Galena, who arrived in New York last week from Aspinwall, was found on arrival to be laboring under temporary insanity, and by direction of Commodore Chandler was taken to the Naval Hospital at Brooklyn. When Lieutenant Judd joined the Galena some time ago he was suffering a good deal from malaria. During the Aspinwall troubles he, with others, was captured by the insurgents, put in jail, and threatened with death if the commander of the Galena should land a force of marines. When released his previous indisposition and the mental strain incident to the exciting scenes through which he had passed produced temporary aberration of mind, which necessitated his being sent home. The medical authorities at the Naval Hospital predict a speedy recovery. Lieut. Judd has been removed to St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the Insane near Washington.

REAR-ADMIRAL E. Y. MCCAULEY, at present commanding the League Island Navy-yard, will be ordered to command the Pacific Station.

Work has been suspended on the Vandavia at Portsmouth, the Adams at Mare Island, Fortune at Norfolk, and Brooklyn at New York, in the Construction Department, in consequence of the limited amount of the appropriation on hand available for the current fiscal year. The Essex has been surveyed, and it is recommended that she be taken in hand after the 1st of July, repaired, and fitted out for service. It is not thought that the iron tug Pilgrim, at League Island, which is under examination by the Board of Inspection, will be found suitable for further service in the Navy. She was built during the war, and was never regarded a great success.

A DESPATCH from Norfolk says: "A ripple of sensation occurred at Norfolk, Va., on Tuesday, by the arrival of the Russian corvette Strylax, Captain N. Skrodloff, one hundred and eighty men and ten guns, followed by the British cruiser Garnett, Captain Henry Hand, two hundred and fifty men and twelve guns. The Russian came from Havana and the English ship from Vera Cruz. They anchored within a few hundred yards of each other, and the impression prevails that the Englishman is watching the Russian. They saluted Commodore Truxtun's flag and the frigate Franklin responded. On Wednesday both captains paid their respects to Commodore Truxtun and greeted each other very cordially. Captain Skrodloff is the officer who in the Turco-Russian war took a torpedo boat and blew up two Turkish men-of-war in the Danube river. It looks as if both vessels are awaiting the course of events and are holding themselves in readiness for action."

NAVY GAZETTE

Ordered.

APRIL 18.—Lieutenant Commander Andrew J. Iverson, to duty at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

Boatswain William Manning, to the Navy-Yard, New York.

APRIL 20.—Lieutenant Commander John J. Brice, Lieutenants Wm. E. B. Delehay and John B. Collins and Asst. Engineer Leo D. Miner, to the Iroquois, per steamer of May 1.

Pay Director A. W. Russell, to continue on present duties until Feb. 4, 1886.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. R. Du Bose, to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Naval Cadet Philip J. Ryan, to examination for final graduation on May 1 next.

APRIL 21.—Ensign Charles S. Ripley, to duty on the Coast Survey.

Chief Engr. Benjamin F. Wood, to take passage in the Pensacola, and upon falling in with the Kearsarge to report for duty on board that vessel.

APRIL 22.—Rear Admiral Ed. Y. McCauley, to hold himself in readiness to command the Pacific Station.

APRIL 23.—Lieutenant Commander Edward White, to duty as Executive of the Training Ship New Hampshire April 30.

Surgeon B. H. Kidder, to the Powhattan at Aspinwall, per steamer of May 1.

Assistant Engineers Clarence A. Carr and Frank H. Eldredge, to continue on their present duties until July 1, 1885.

Detached.

APRIL 18.—Ensign Rennie P. Schwerin, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the Greely Relief steamer Alert.

Boatswain John A. Brisco, from the Pensacola, and placed on waiting orders.

Boatswain James T. Barker, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the Pensacola April 25.

Carpenter John W. Burnham, from duty at Chester, Pa., and ordered to duty at the Morgan Iron Works, under instructions from the Advisory Board.

APRIL 20.—Lieutenant Edward W. Bridge, from duty at the Torpedo Station on April 25, and ordered to the Iroquois per steamer of May 1.

Lieutenant John A. Norris, from special duty in the Bureau of Navigation on April 30, and ordered to the Iroquois per steamer of May 1.

Ensign Spencer S. Wood, from duty at the Naval Ordnance Proving Ground at Annapolis, and ordered to the Iroquois per steamer of May 1.

Ensigns Randolph H. Miner and Le Roy M. Garrett, from the Fish Commission steamer Albatross, and ordered to the Iroquois per steamer of May 1.

Passed Assistant Engineer John W. Gardner, from the Michigan, and ordered to the Iroquois per steamer of May 1.

Passed Asst. Engr. H. E. Frick has reported his return from the Shenandoah, having been condemned by Medical Survey, and has reported at the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, for treatment.

Assistant Engineer Theo. F. Burdoff, from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and ordered to the Iroquois per steamer of May 1.

Ensign Wm. Brannersreuther has been notified that he will be detached from his present duties on May 31 next, and has been ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

APRIL 21.—Lieutenant T. E. D. W. Veeder, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to the Despatch April 25.

Lieutenant Commander Charles H. Stockton, Lieutenants F. W. Crocker, Wm. F. Halsay, Nathan E. Niles, Ensigns J. C. Gilmore and Simon Cook, Chief Engineer G. M. L. Maccarty Passed Assistant Engr. Harrie Webster and Assistant Engr. Frank H. Bailey, from the Iroquois, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Chief Engineer Wm. S. Smith, from the Kearsarge, upon the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home, and report to the Department date of detachment.

Chief Engr. John Van Hovenberg, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the Iroquois per steamer of May 1.

Passed Assistant Engineer Ralph Aston, from special duty at Bristol, and ordered to take passage on the U. S. steamer Pensacola, and upon falling in with the Kearsarge to report for duty on board that vessel.

APRIL 22.—Passed Assistant Engineer Albert C. Engard, from duty at Chester, Pa., and ordered to the Shenandoah per steamer of May 1.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. F. Dixon, from duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and ordered to the Michigan on April 27.

Assistant Engineer B. C. Bryan, from the Dolphin, and ordered to the Shenandoah per steamer of May 1.

APRIL 23.—Lieutenant Commander Z. L. Tanner, from the command of the Fish Commission steamer Albatross on May 15, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to a cruising vessel.

APRIL 24.—Lieutenant F. M. Symonds, from the Training Ship New Hampshire April 30, and placed on waiting orders.

Leave.

The leave of Medical Inspector Henry C. Nelson (retired), at present in Vienna, Austria, has been extended six months from May 29, with permission to remain abroad.

The leave of Commodore A. G. Clary (retired), at present at San Miguel, Azores, has been extended one year from May 1, with permission to remain abroad.

Resigned.

Lieutenant John D. Keeler, to take effect June 1, 1885, and granted leave until that date.

Revoked.

The orders of Boatswain James T. Barker, to the Pensacola, and to continue on duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

Commissioned.

Andrew J. Iverson, to be a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy from June 19, 1882.

General Court-martial.

Passed Assistant Paymasters James E. Cann and Reah Frazer, who were lately tried by General Court-martial at Valparaiso, Chili, were sentenced to be suspended for four years on furlough pay, to retain their present number on the Register, and to be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy.

Changes on the Pacific Station.

Ensigns J. H. Oliver and Naval Cadet N. S. Mosely detached from the Wachusett March 6, and would be assigned to the Shenandoah and Iroquois upon their arrival at Valparaiso.

REVENUE MARINE.

Captains George R. Slicer, George W. Moore and Russell Glover, U. S. R. M., have been constituted a Board for the professional examination of officers of the U. S. Revenue Marine for promotion.

The following named officers are to be examined: 1st Lieut.—F. M. Munger, L. M. Keene, D. F. Tozier, J. A. Stamm, and George Williams.

2d Lieut.—John U. Rhodes, O. S. Willey, H. B. Rogers, J. W. Howison, G. E. McConnell, and W. S. Baldwin.

3d Lieut.—W. E. Reynolds, G. H. Doty, F. M. Dunwoody, Howard Emery, J. E. Lutz, D. P. Foley, P. W. Thompson, and H. M. Broadbent.

Assignments.—2d Lt. Thos. W. Benham to steamer Corwin, at San Francisco.

3d Lieut. D. P. Foley and Asst. Engr. Wm. Robinson, placed "waiting orders."

Chief Engr. A. L. Churchill assigned to the steamer Bear.

1st Asst. Engr. James Ogden to the str. Guthrie, Baltimore.

NEWPORT, (R. I.) NOTES.

DARIUS BAKER, A. F. Squire, M. D., Stephen B. Luce, Commodore U. S. N., Samuel R. Honey, Lawson Coggeshall, Lucius D. Davis, Capt. A. R. Yates, U. S. N., Chas. W. Wendte, and J. Truman Burdick, a committee appointed for the purpose of establishing a club room for the Naval apprentices have issued a request for contributions to pay the cost, \$1,200. A lease has been obtained of a piece of ground immediately in the rear of the Holly Tree Coffee Inn, on Thames street, opposite the post-office and at the head of Commercial wharf, which is the landing place of the Naval fleet. Upon this it is designed to erect a neat wooden structure to consist of a reading or club room, the upper loft being left unfinished for the present. This room will be inexpensively fitted up with chairs and tables, games, newspapers, books and writing facilities, and opened for the free use of the apprentices and sailors off the training school when ashore. It will be under the general supervision of the committee, but under the immediate care of the superintendent of the Holly Tree Coffee Inn, with which establishment it will be connected through a door at the side, thus enabling the boys to secure at low rates wholesome fare and refreshment, instead of seeking the latter elsewhere. On the New Hampshire are 391 apprentices. The training ships *Saratoga*, *Portsmouth*, and *Jamestown* arrived Wednesday at 3 o'clock p. m.

Capt. Yates of the *New Hampshire* has gone to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to visit his family.

THE WALES CASE.

THE hearing of arguments by the Supreme Court upon the appeal of ex-Surg.-Gen. Wales from the action of the Supreme Court of this District in discharging his writ of habeas corpus was begun on Tuesday, April 21, and concluded on the following day. The Hon. Jeremiah Wilson, of counsel for the accused, addressed the court at length, taking the ground that the court-martial had no jurisdiction over such acts of the accused as related to his duties as Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, the functions of which position were essentially civil. He maintained as a basis of his petition for a writ of habeas corpus that an officer of the Navy could not decide for himself whether an order of arrest issued by his superior was illegal. That could be decided only by a court, and the only method open to the accused for getting the matter before a court was upon a writ of habeas corpus. Although, as held by the court below, the accused was not physically restrained, yet should he venture beyond the limits of Washington, within which the order of arrest confined him, the whole force of the Navy might be exerted to arrest and bring him back. Mr. John S. Blair, Asst. Attorney-General, represented the Government. He maintained that a writ of habeas corpus would not lie in the case of one who was not under physical restraint of any kind. The order of arrest imposed no more restraint than was imposed upon nine-tenths of the officers of the Navy. Should the accused leave the city of Washington he might be brought back under restraint. Then, if ever, the writ of habeas corpus would lie. Mr. Blair continued his argument April 22.

The court will not render its opinion until next Monday week. The Court-martial trial will be postponed in consequence until the Thursday following.

ENGINEER MELVILLE'S CRITICISM.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

I SEE in your issue of to-day that Lieut. Schuetze is to present a gold medal to Vasilli Koolgar, "William of the Cut Ear," and he is credited as the native who "discovered Melville and his party," and assisted in discovering the De Long party. The above is a mistake. Melville discovered the natives, and although he had Ninderman in his company on his second search for De Long, he discovered the remains of De Long and companions alone and without the aid of the natives, the natives at that time being in my employ as dog drivers only, not as searchers, and "Vasilli Koolgar" was not on the second search at all. Seaman Ninderman is the only person who gave any information of the direction or location of the search, and that was very vague. This is not the only mistake liable to grow out of the detail just made.

Chief Engineer United States Navy.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, April 21, 1885.

AFFAIRS ON THE ISTHMUS.

COMMANDER KANE'S REPORT.

Commander Kane, of the U. S. S. *Galena*, reports as follows to Secretary Whitney under date of April 8 relative to the burning of Aspinwall by the insurgents on the afternoon of March 31, and the part taken by his command for the protection of American citizens and their property.

U. S. S. *GALENA*, ASPINWALL, U. S. C., April 8, 1885.

Hon. W. C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the burning of Aspinwall by the insurgents on the afternoon of March 31, and the part taken by my command for protection of American citizens and their property.

About half-past twelve p. m. on March 30 it was reported to me that the American steamer *Colon* had a small American flag at the fore union down, and that they were signaling from her that the steamer was being seized by the insurgent troops. I immediately sent a boat to the *Colon*, in charge of Lieutenant Judd, U. S. Navy, to see what the trouble was. This ship was at the time lying at anchor about three hundred yards from and abreast of the northern wharf of the island, and the steamer *Colon* was moored at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's wharf, having arrived that morning from New York. Lieutenant Judd returned in about an hour, bringing with him the United States Consul, Mr. Wright, and informed me that there were arms and ammunition on board the *Colon*, and that Senor P. Prestan, the chief of the insurgent forces here, had demanded the delivery of the arms; that Mr. Connor, the Aspinwall agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was under arrest, and that Prestan had promised not to interfere with the steamer before three p. m., when the consul agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Captain Dow, would arrive from Panama, provided the *Galena* put no force on board the steamer in the meantime.

At a quarter to three I sent Lieutenant Judd, who was accompanied by the United States Consul and Naval Cadet Richardson, to meet Captain Dow, and direct him not to deliver any arms without my order, and also to communicate with Prestan and say I desired a interview with him. Lieutenant Judd met Captain Dow at the steamship office at the head of the dock, where were also Prestan and some of his aids. Lieut. Judd communicated my instructions, and Prestan at once called in some of his guards and arrested Lieutenant Judd, the United States Consul and Captain Dow, and ordered them taken to prison. As the party passed the United States Consulate the Consul spoke to his clerk, Mr. Casanova, an American citizen, and the insurgents immediately entered the consulate and forcibly removed Mr. Casanova and joined him to the party. Naval Cadet Richardson was permitted to return to the ship to bring the news of the arrest. He also informed me of the threat of Prestan that if the *Galena* attempted to land a force it would be fired upon, and if she fired a gun the whole party would be shot. The insurgent guards were now assembled on the wharves of the harbor and had thrown up a barricade on the northern pier of the harbor to restrict our landing. I sent a demand to Prestan for the immediate release of the whole party, but Lieutenant Judd returned on board and the demand was not delivered. Lieutenant Judd and party were held as prisoners for nearly two hours, and only released when the United States Consul gave his consent for the delivery of the arms. This promise was exacted under penalty of death for the entire party. During the absence of Lieutenant Judd the *Galena* had been dropped down within one hundred yards of the *Colon's* wharf, and every preparation was made for seizing that vessel. After Lieutenant Judd's release I succeeded in getting the United States Consul from the *Colon* to this ship, but I could not get hold of the two agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

I now determined to wait no longer, so ordered all of the armed boats manned and, under the command of Lieutenant Judd, the *Colon* was taken possession of, the insurgent troops retreating up the wharf and taking with them the two steamship agents as prisoners. The *Colon* was hauled on into the steamer, and the *Galena* dropped in alongside of the wharf. After securing the ship and posting all necessary guards on the wharf, I made the demand on Prestan for the

release of the two agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and received a verbal reply that he would answer me in the morning. At seven o'clock the next morning, March 31, I landed the battalion, consisting of twelve officers and 114 sailors and marines, with three guns, under the command of Lieutenant Judd, and made all preparations to release the two agents by force if my demands were not complied with. While these preparations were being made on the wharf Captain Dow and Mr. Connor appeared and informed me that they had escaped from Prestan's forces, who had taken them from the prison about three o'clock in the morning and out about three miles on the line of the railroad to a point where the insurgent troops had met the government forces from Panama, and that after a slight engagement the insurgents retreated toward the town.

Having now under my protection all the Americans who had been arrested, and hearing the firing of the government troops from Panama, who were driving the insurgent forces before them into their barricade in the town, I ordered Lieutenant Judd with his force to leave sufficient men to protect the offices of the Pacific Mail Company and then to take possession of the United States Consulate and the offices situated on the wharf of the Panama Railroad Company, and to use his force for the protection of this force and the party. This was done. The firing between the insurgent and government troops increased rapidly, and street fighting was kept up for about three hours. All of the insurgent troops had sought shelter behind their barricade, which was soon surrounded.

About half-past twelve p. m. the prison situated within the barricade was fired by the insurgents and shortly afterward many other points in the city were set on fire, including all the wharves except that of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which was in my possession. There was a strong trade wind blowing at the time, and, with neither engines nor water to arrest the flames, the fire spread rapidly, buildings were constantly fired to windward, and in a few hours nearly the whole city was destroyed. The firing and fighting in the streets continued for some time after the city was fired, and the streets were at once in terrible confusion, being filled with frightened men, women and children running before the flames. All that could be accommodated were given shelter on board this ship, and many others sought refuge on the shipping at the wharves. The fire having reached the Pacific Mail wharf, and the *Galena* being in great danger, I slipped my chain and steamed out to a safe anchorage in the harbor.

Lieutenant Judd and his force were left on shore to save and protect all property they could. Lieutenant Elliott had been sent with his company to the Panama Railroad Company's property on the northern side of the island. Lieutenant Judd and the rest of his command felt badly about the fire to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's wharf, where he rendered all the assistance he could and then made a detour of the northern part of the town to support Lieutenant Elliott. The combined force after much hard work succeeded in checking the spread of the fire in the northern part of the city, and all that portion was saved and taken possession of, and guards and patrols were established to prevent further destruction of property. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's property was saved from incineration by the guard of this ship, and with the assistance of its own well equipped fire department it was protected from the flames of the adjacent wharves. This was the only wharf saved, and a guard was sent from the ship to protect it. The crew of the *Britannic Majesty's* gun vessel *Edw* rendered great assistance in saving the shipping at the wharves, some of which was destroyed. The fire did not extend to the Panama Canal Company's property at Christoph Colon. All that has been saved of the town of Aspinwall is due to the protection afforded by this ship and the efficiency and hard work of the officers and men in fighting the fire. The fire has made destitute thousands of people who have lost everything they had in the world. I now hold possession of all American property on the island that has been saved. The Colombian troops to the number of about 100 men are here, and their duty consists in holding prisoners. They give but little assistance in guarding the town.

The complications of the afternoon of March 30 could have been avoided had I been informed in time regarding the arms of the *Colon*. Everything had been quiet since the 14th ult. (the date of my last despatch to the Department), negotiations for peace were being considered, and it was believed that the government forces at Panama were too weak to attack this place. The town has quieted down; thousands of people have left for Jamaica and Panama and other points on the railroad. There is no government here now. The small body of Colombian government troops occupy few of the old houses that have been saved, and are being fed by the Panama Railroad Company and this ship, and their prisoners have been removed to a steamer at anchor in the harbor and are well guarded. The Panama Railroad is getting its road in order, and occasionally trains are despatched over the line. The *Albatross* has just arrived, and will land her force in the morning. The steamer *Colon* leaves to-day for New York, and will be at New York in a few days. I have declined to allow the *Colon* to land the arms and ammunition brought as freight from New York for Aspinwall and Panama. The officers and men of my command on shore are all well except Lieutenant Judd, who has been condemned by medical survey and goes home in the *Colon*.

I enclose a copy of a letter from Capt. A. L. Beardslee, U. S. N., commanding the *Portwain*, received on the day of his departure for Cartagena. Very respectfully,

THOS. F. KANE, Commander, Commanding.

Commodore Walker, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, April 18, received the following telegram from Commander McCalla at Panama:

The force from the Atlantic Station was relieved yesterday. I have just passed over the lines of the railroad. The political condition of the isthmus is chaotic. If the transit is to be kept open a short stay must not be contemplated. The entire naval force now at Aspinwall and Panama should remain for the present. The situation at Panama is unsettled. The example set at Aspinwall will be a precedent for the disaffected for some time to come.

A despatch dated La Libertad, via Galveston, April 18, says:

Published reports of the battle of Chalchuapa, on March 31, say that the Guatemalans left 1,000 on the battlefield. The Guatemalans admit a total loss of 1,800 men. Salvador had 50 killed and 150 wounded, including many officers. The Salvadorians intrenched their artillery and Gatling, also their mitrailleuse. Their fire was directed by a French officer named Tourlet, who was killed in the action. The guns did great execution. The Guatemalans attacked with their battalions in close formation. They say that to obtain the body of Gen. Barrios cost upward of 20 lives. The body was conveyed to Guatemala city, and interred there with military honors.

Secretary Whitney has received the following telegram, dated April 18, from Admiral Jouett:

The situation is unchanged. Everything is quiet on the Isthmus. Beardslee reports no fighting around Cartagena for a fortnight.

Also, April 20:

The *Suclara* just returned from Cartagena. Colombian General Villa writes me he will soon come to Isthmus and re-establish constitutional government.

The president of Salvador has designated Senor Peralta to represent that Republic in Washington. Senor Peralta is already accredited as Minister from Costa Rica.

The death of Mr. B. B. Hotchkiss has been speedily followed by that of his venerable father, Mr. Asabel A. Hotchkiss, whose decease in the 85th year of his age is announced in another column.

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A CITIZEN, an honorary member of the "U. S. Naval Lyceum," in an article on "Hints on Manning the Navy," published in the "Naval Magazine" of March, 1886, tells us that at that date thirty years was a fair average for the time passed and to be passed between the grades, counting from that of a midshipman to that of captain. The officers of that day, "Citizen" tells us, "of different grades rarely quarrel seriously, and when they do courts usually decide between them."

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We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscribers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give the matter our immediate attention.

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OUR NAVY.

THERE is every prospect of a dull summer at our Navy-yards. The only vessels now under repairs are the *Vandalia* at Portsmouth, the *Intrepid* at Brooklyn, and the *Miantonomoh*, which is receiving her turrets. The *Essex* and *Richmond* are the only vessels surveyed that come within the thirty per cent. limit; if, indeed, the last is to be included, which the Chief of the Bureau of Construction doubts. Orders have not yet been issued for the repairs of the *Essex*. Not much can be done upon her anyhow until the new appropriation for the Construction Bureau is available. Work has been suspended upon the *Adams* until her crank shaft is ready. Two shafts have already been made for her, but were condemned before being put in. She can be gotten ready within six weeks after the shaft has been furnished. It is promised on the 13th of May.

While awaiting the action of the Secretary of the Navy with reference to the acceptance of the *Dolphin*, the public should not lose sight of the other vessels now building. The Advisory Board reports the *Atlanta* in a fair way toward completion. Her machinery is nearly all in, the iron shaft is about ready to be put in, and there is but little to do upon her hull. It is expected that she will be ready for trial by the last of next month, if not earlier. The *Boston* is still at Chester. Her boilers are in, and after a few minor details have been completed will be ready to be towed to New York for her other machinery. Work on the *Chicago* is progressing very slowly. Her iron propeller shafts are now being put in. The contractor is not able to say just when she will be ready for launching.

The Secretary of the Navy is inquiring into the possibility of reducing the force at the Navy-yards, and his orders to that effect have occasioned some uneasiness to those who are conscious that their services are not indispensable. Until Congress provides for an increase of the Navy, and the work of building vessels is transferred from the hands of contractors to the Navy yards, but a small force is needed. A further reduction will work hardship to many, however necessary it may be to public economy. At the Mare Island Yard there will be a special overhauling in answer to complaints of tardiness in completing work, and undue devotion to politics by the boss workmen. It is charged that incompetent men have held these positions by reason of political influence, and used their positions to further their own interests rather than those of the Government. If these reports prove to have any foundation a thorough weeding out may follow.

Whatever the facts may be shown to be, the declaration of principles contained in a letter addressed by Secretary WHITNEY to Commodore RUSSELL, commandant of the Mare Island Yard, will receive the cordial approval of the Service. He says:

Since assuming the duties of this office my attention has been called to the conduct of the foremen of the Mare Island Navy-yard in elections in past years, particularly in 1882. After reading the testimony in the contested election case of Buck v. Dudley, taken in the fall of 1883, there is no doubt in my mind that the vote of the yard was practically coerced and controlled by the foremen, either with or without orders. The men were obliged to take their ballots in a

folded form from a table presided over by one or more of the foremen, hold the ballot in sight while walking to the polls, 100 feet distant, between men stationed for the purpose of preventing any change of ballots on their part, and the ballot deposited without the voter having had the opportunity to see or know its contents or to exercise any choice for whom he should cast his ballot. I find that the same foremen who conducted this proceeding are still in the yard at the five various departments. Great complaint is made to me of similar proceedings in other yards; but I have already read sufficient of this sworn testimony to satisfy me that the men who were engaged in that proceeding as foremen, directing and controlling it, should be cleared out of the yard in the interest of decent government; and if any similar proceeding or anything like it, or any attempt to coerce the vote of the employees of the yard by foremen or superior officers should take place hereafter, whether in the interest of the dominant party or otherwise, I will apply a similar remedy. Appointments in place of the persons discharged will be made temporarily and upon trial until efficient men shall have been obtained.

In this connection I desire to say that the bureau officers here complain greatly of the delays and the extraordinary expense required to do work at the Mare Island Yard. I ask your special attention to these matters in the hope that you will co-operate with me in an effort to bring the yard to greater efficiency and to eliminate these objectionable features from it.

OUR Paris contemporary, *L'Avenir Militaire*, translated the following paragraphs from a German exchange, whose name it omits to give:

A German engineer, M. le Professeur Tuck, has constructed a new submarine torpedo-boat. This boat is of iron, measuring thirty feet in length and displacing twenty tons. After the manner of fishes, it is furnished with a natatory power, abiding in a specially designed apparatus, which enables it to rise or descend at will in its liquid element. This is done by expelling or taking in water ballast by the agency of compressed air.

This new torpedo-boat, having a capacity for a crew of four or five men, has been experimented with in New York, but thus far only on the surface of the water. It is apparent that the torpedo has not yet said its last word. We congratulate our little nephews of the 20th century, who will behold the astonishing adventures of Jules Verne's "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea" actually performed.

There is a curious mistake in *L'Avenir's* statement. Mr. JOSIAH H. L. TUCK, the submarine-inventor, is not a German engineer at all, but a very pronounced Yankee, full of the enterprise and ingenuity of his race. Mr. TUCK, after experimenting for some years on the Pacific coast, came to this city a year or two since, and has had a submarine craft constructed at the DELAMATER Iron Works. The boat has never gone to Germany, but may any day be seen on the dock of the DELAMATER establishment. One or two accidents, of a not very serious character, fortunately, have occurred in the trials of the boat, and—though the experiments have been made beneath and not on the surface of the Hudson River—they have not been up to this time so successful as to suggest the realization of Verne's phantasy.

A much more successful essay at submarine navigation than Professor TUCK's was that of Mr. J. P. HOLLAND, whose experiments were so anxiously watched by the representatives of the British Government some four or five years since. Mr. HOLLAND had three boats constructed—one of them at the DELAMATER Works also—and from a very crude initial, tried in the waters of the Passaic River, finally succeeded in producing a craft of considerable dimensions and entirely capable of submarine operation. For more than a year this boat was an object of interest to people travelling about the Bay and Harbor of New York, the general curiosity being enhanced by the belief that it was built by Fenian money and for Fenian purposes. One of HOLLAND's boats—the second we believe—was sunk somewhere in Long Island Sound. The third is rumored to be in complete order for service and stowed away from danger and observation in the neighborhood of New Haven.

THE *Formidable*, the heaviest armored ironclad of the French Navy, was to have been launched at L'Orient April 13. KING speaks of this ship as "doubtless intended to compete with the *Inflexible* or the *Duilio*." *L'Avenir Militaire*, of April 9, says of her: "The *Formidable* justifies her appellation in all respects; she is, in truth, the most effective ironclad constructed up to this day, as well in regard to her gun power as to her defensive armor and her engines. Her launch will be an event in naval history. This vessel has been in the yard some six years; her construction directed by Sub-Engineer TROGNEUX, has been prosecuted after the plans of PAUL GODRON, one of the most eminent naval designers. Entirely of iron and steel, this cuirassed monster measures 341 feet in length, 69½ feet in breadth, 25½ feet draught. The thickness of the armor belt is 21 3-5 inches. The turrets have a less thickness, and the deck will also be armored its entire length. The *Formidable* will be driven by two engines, each having its propeller. Total power of engines 8,500 horse power. Her crew will number 500 men. She will draw 25 feet 6 inches water. Her displacement will be

11,300 tons, and her estimated speed 15 knots. Her armament will be three guns of 37 centimetres on the turret deck, each in a turret. She will also have 19 guns of 14 centimetre calibre in battery and 24 HOTCHKISS guns on her fore and quarter decks."

The following tables, mainly compiled from KING'S (3d Edition) "War Ships," give a comparative view of the defensive and offensive qualities of the three most pretentious naval constructions of Europe. We correct KING's length of the *Formidable* (321 feet) by the later figures of the *L'Avenir*:

	<i>Invincible.</i>	<i>Italia.</i>	<i>Formidable.</i>
Length—320 feet.	400 feet 6 inches.	341 feet.	
Breadth—75 ft.	72 ft. 9 in.	69 ft. 9 in.	
Draught—24 ft. 5 in.	23 ft.	25 ft. 6 in.	
Displacement—11,407 tons.	13,480 tons.	11,300 tons.	
Armor—Belt at water line, 24 in.; turrets, 16 in.	(Citadel) 21 in.	Belt 21 3-5 in.; turret 16 1/2 in.	
Armament—4 80-ton 16-inch guns.	4 100-ton 17 in. guns in citadel; 12 6 in. guns in battery; 6 6 in. guns on upper deck.	3 37-centimetre guns in citadel; 12 6 in. guns in turret; 12 14-centimetre guns in battery.	
Engines—8,000 horse power.	15,000 horse power.	8,500 horse power.	
Crew—350 officers and men.			
Speed—14 knots.	16 knots.	15 knots.	

THE Cavalry Board, purchasing horses in the West, is having a great deal of trouble in filling their contracts. It is doubtful whether all the horses needed can be obtained by the last of June next, the end of the fiscal year. The most economical time for the Government to purchase animals is in the fall of the year, when the market is crowded, as farmers prefer to sell to keeping their horses through the winter, during which time they are idle and quite an expense. The prices in the fall, compared with the spring, will be found to be 10 to 20 per cent. less.

GENERAL A. V. KAUTZ, U. S. A., in his recent admirable paper, "A Field for the Army in Time of Peace," read before the Military Association of the Pacific, referred to the post school system, and expressed the opinion that if the law on the subject were liberally construed by the War Department, valuable schools might be established to instruct the common soldiers in the science of war. "The attendance upon these schools should," said he, "be made compulsory, and the instructions should be thorough. In this way the soldiers could acquire enough knowledge to become efficient officers in the emergency of war."

Broad Arrow said some weeks ago, (March 28): "For years, all that has been published in England to the discredit of our Army has been dished up, well seasoned, by the Russian Press, until at length the whole Russian Army is saturated with disdain for our troops. Hence, we may safely prognosticate that Russia will not only not make, ultimately, any concession, but will persist in fresh advances unless subjected to a decisive check. It will be no light conflict, even with Herat in our power, to make her observe her engagements; but if we lose Herat the next stake will be, not Afghanistan, but India."

THE French "Bulletin de la Reunion des Officiers," in its number for April 4, 1885 (No. 14, 15th year), gives the following statement of the financial showing of the Reunion on the 1st of April:

On hand Dec. 31, 1884.....	39,716 65
Received from Jan. 1 to March 31, 1885.....	20,911 55
Total.....	60,628 20
Expenditures.....	12,546 74
Balance April 1, 1885.....	48,081 46
Total receipts from the origin to April 1, 1885.....	612,922 88
Expenditures from the beginning.....	564,341 42
Balance on hand April 1.....	48,081 46
Amount uncollected.....	7,640 00
Total April 1, 1885.....	55,721 46

On the announcement of hostilities between France and China we took occasion to express, on general principles, our regret that France should think it necessary to assist in developing the latent possibilities of offence in a nation having the population and resources of China. France has gained nothing by her action, and it now appears that the result of the war will probably be, peace being declared, an absolute revolution in the military system of China. The sacrifice of thousands of valuable lives, to say nothing of the draft on the treasury, has already suggested the advisability of

of founding military and naval schools, or doing as Japan has done in sending young men to military and naval schools in Europe and this country to be educated in the European method of warfare. For the first time in the history of China she has been forced to borrow money from foreign sources for which she has and must pay dearly in interest and commissions.

THE London *Engineer* says: "No matter what Parliament may do, there never will be any radical change for the better in the navy until it is fully understood that the outlay on our fleet is no more an immoral expenditure than that on sewers or police. It is essentially necessary that we should be strong that we may be safe. To be weak in naval power is immoral, because our weakness tempts others to go to war with us. We have often pointed out that even supposing that it was quite unnecessary for our national safety to build a big ironclad, the outlay on her would not represent a dead loss. The money so spent would go into circulation in England. It is not as if we had to buy our munitions of war abroad like other nations. It is unnecessary, however, to pursue this argument further. The only direction in which we can see the prospect of a change for the better lies in remodelling the whole Admiralty system. It ought to be entirely dis severed from the War Office, which supplies it with guns, and it ought to be composed of men of a different type from those who compose it generation after generation. As a peace institution it is no doubt useful, and in a blundering, pottering kind of way it carries out valuable, if costly, experiments. If war breaks out the Admiralty will tumble to pieces. What is wanted is a board composed of men who will ask for money enough, and who will know how to spend it when they get it. The mischief which has already been done is very serious; let us hope that the British nation may not learn how serious before 1885 has become a thing of the past."

WE are informed by a correspondent that a petition is in circulation for signature among the non-commissioned officers of the Army asking for an increase of their pay. He states that it is gradually coming to this, that intelligent privates will avoid promotion so as to be able to secure extra duty details, which will "pay them better than the stripes." He cites a case where a corporal was permitted to resign so that he might be detailed on extra duty as nurse in the post hospital, and another where a corporal "threw up the stripes" to accept a detail as clerk in one of the staff departments at the post. We have repeatedly urged an increase in the pay of non-commissioned officers, and the superior military authorities have done all in their power of late years to the same end. The present "extra duty" system, as we have more than once stated, is, as it always has been, somewhat of a puzzle to us. Much of the unskilled labor that is rated and paid as extra duty is, in point of fact, easier in every way than the daily calls upon the regular duty soldier. Be that as it may, it must be conceded that there is yet great room for improvement in the Army, in the pay and position of our non-commissioned officers. Doubtless, General SHERIDAN fully recognizes that, and, when opportunity serves, will press the point to favorable consideration.

GENERAL AUGUR, in a recent Court-martial order, disapproves so much of a sentence as prescribes "Walking in a ring twenty feet in diameter" and "Carrying a log weighing twenty pounds," for, as he well says, "Such punishment is a great waste of man power; something useful ought to be found for prisoners to do instead of such idle exercise."

THE new assignments of Inspector Generals and Acting Inspector Generals, U. S. A., which we published last week, involve a number of changes of stations. General BAIRD goes from Washington to Chicago, Colonel HUGHES from Fort Snelling, Minn., to the Presidio of San Francisco, Major BURTON from Washington to Fort Leavenworth, Lieutenant Colonel E. C. MASON, 21st Inf., from Omaha to Fort Snelling, Major R. H. HALL, 22d Inf., from duty with his regiment at Fort Lewis, Col., to Omaha, Major W. F. DEUM, 14th Inf., from Vancouver Barracks to Whipple Barracks, and Lieuten-

ant Colonel H. M. LAZELLE, 23d Inf., from the Presidio of San Francisco to Vancouver Barracks. The position is a new one for Major HALL, 22d Inf., but he brings to it the experience of twenty-five years' active service, and is, as the Army will testify, a most valuable officer.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND and the Secretary of War have each given careful consideration to the appeal of Judge Advocate General SWAIN for a mitigation of the sentence of Court-martial in his case, and, he has been informed that the President decides that no good reasons have been adduced for a further review of the proceedings. General SWAIN says he has no intention of asking to be retired even should the President refuse to grant his request. He says his health is good and he believes himself qualified and in all other respects competent to perform the duties of the office to which he was appointed.

THE New York *Times* says: "The reluctance of Commander KANE, of the *Galena*, to put down PRESTAN's riot at Colon is explained and justified by the full reports now accessible of the disturbance. PRESTAN had in his possession two American naval officers and a number of American citizens. He held these persons as hostages, and threatened to murder them if any hostile demonstration should be made from the man of war. There was every reason to believe that he would execute this threat. In this state of facts Commander KANE very properly contented himself with securing the arms in dispute, and in taking such measures for the safety of American residents, in person and property, as could be taken without defeating his object."

THE list of captains absent from their regiments on detached service is again being looked over by the officials of the War Department, with a view of returning some of them to their companies.

THE action of the Senate in rejecting the nomination of Lieutenant James F. Simpson, 3d Cavalry, has been construed by the War Department officials as reverting him to his former rank of first lieutenant from March 4, 1885, the date of the expiration of the 48th Congress. From the date of his original appointment, Nov. 26, 1884, to March 4, 1885, he will be entitled to the rank and pay of captain. According to this construction, Lieutenant Steever will be given the vacancy, to which Simpson was promoted, the promotion to take effect from March 4, 1885, the date when Simpson reverts to his rank of first lieutenant. Steever's promotion, however, will not be made until the Attorney General has decided several questions in the case of Morgan, which has been referred to him by the Secretary of War for an opinion. Morgan, it will be remembered, was promoted first lieutenant, *vice* Simpson. His nomination was not acted upon by the Senate. The question therefore arises, which of the following three dates will he receive his promotion from: Nov. 26, 1884, the date of the recent promotion; Jan. 27, 1885, the date when the vacancy occurred by the retirement wholly of Lieutenant French, or March 4, 1885, when the session of Congress expired.

THE preparations for the reunion of the Army of the Potomac at Baltimore May 6 and 7 are nearly completed. The headquarters will be at the Carrollton Hotel. May 6 there will be meetings of the corps at several designated places in the morning, in the afternoon a business meeting at Ford's Opera House, and in the evening a reception by the mayor at Ford's Opera House, at which will be delivered an oration by the Hon. Calvin E. Pratt, and informal addresses by Gen. Sheridan and other distinguished gentlemen. May 9 there will be in the morning an excursion on the Patapsco River, in the afternoon a public parade, and in the evening a public banquet at Concordia Hall. The various railroads running into Baltimore have made very favorable rates for those intending to be present.

A VISIT to one of the forts in New York Harbor this week gave us an opportunity to see the new gold lace chevrons of artillery sergeants worn, we believe, for the first time the day of our visit. They look neat, are not too showy and set off the uniform, but it struck us that a small pair of crossed cannons, of suitable material, worn just above the chevrons, on the full dress coat, would be a good addition.

THERE were made at the West Point Foundry during our Civil War, for the United States Army, 1,574 "Parrott" rifled cannon of various calibres from ten to three hundred pounds, and nearly 1,318,000 "Parrott" projectiles for use in them; and for

the U. S. Navy 1,281 "Parrott" guns and nearly 305,000 "Parrott" projectiles, or, altogether, 2,855 "Parrott" cannon and 1,623,000 projectiles. There were also made at these works during the same period a number of other guns, increasing the total product to over 3,000, besides 350 iron gun-carriages and chassis for seacoast fortifications.

THE London *Army and Navy Gazette* does not take kindly to the proposed changes in our naval uniforms for enlisted men, of which it says: "Well, opinions differ; and we trust we shall never see British Blue-jackets rigged out in a toggery looking half brigand, half-jockey." The same paper thinks that unless our marines on the Isthmus are well taken care of "more will die of disease than all the Columbia state is worth."

A MEETING of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Historical Society of Rhode Island, was held at Providence, on Tuesday evening of this week, at which a paper, by General E. H. Rhodes, was read, entitled "The Shenandoah Valley Campaign, of the 2d R. I. Volunteers."

SEVERAL additional communications reach us this week in regard to the proposed retiring allowance for enlisted men, but, as we stated before, we refrain from comment until some definite decision in the matter has been arrived at and officially promulgated.

RECENT DEATHS.

MAJOR BENJAMIN M. PIATT, a retired officer of the Army, and a well-known resident of Cincinnati, committed suicide at his office in that city, April 17, 1885, by shooting himself through the head. Failure in business enterprises, and of late an addiction to intemperance, brought about by his embarrassments, are alleged as the causes for the rash act. Major Piatt was appointed an Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers May 16, 1862, promoted Major March 13, 1865, and served upon the staffs of Generals de Trobriand and Rosecrans. For gallantry at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg he received the brevet of Major of Volunteers. He was mustered out November 25, 1865, and resumed the practice of law at Covington, Ky., but on the 2d of July, 1867, was appointed a 2d Lieutenant of the 44th U. S. Infantry, and received the brevets of 1st Lieutenant and Captain in the Regular Army for his services during the war. He leaves a widow and nine children. The Cincinnati *Inquirer*, referring to the death, says: "The deceased was in good circumstances, although a temporary financial pressure is the principal cause of the terrible deed. As an officer Major Piatt was all that the meaning of a soldier and a gentleman implies."

PAYMASTER ALEXANDER MCC. BISHOP, U. S. N. retired, died in Trenton, N. J., April 23, 1885. A native of New Jersey, he was appointed from that State an assistant paymaster in 1862, and attached to the steamer *Wyandotte*, of the East Gulf and North Atlantic blockading squadron. In 1864 he was transferred to the steamer *Mendota*, of the North Atlantic squadron. After serving one year on this steamer he was attached to the *Tonawanda*. In 1865 he was promoted paymaster, with relative rank of lieutenant-commander, and placed in charge of the stores at Bay Point, F. C. He was transferred to the store-ship *Cyane* at Panama in 1868. In 1870 he was retired from active service on account of disease contracted in the line of duty. The funeral is announced to take place at Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday.

LAST week we reported the death of Judge Joshua Baker, formerly a 2d Lieutenant of the Corps of U. S. Artillery. He died April 15, at Lyme, Conn., at the residence of his son-in-law, and not at New Orleans, as reported in the press despatches. He was buried in Greenwood, April 18. Judge Baker was next to the oldest living graduate of the Military Academy. The oldest at last report is Mr. John T. Pratt, of Georgetown, Ky., who was alive a short time ago. Judge Baker was born March 23, 1799—so that he had just passed his 86th birthday.

DR. JOHN WARD, formerly of the Navy, died at Warrenton, Va., April 17, in his fifty-eighth year. He entered the Navy April 28, 1848, as Assistant Surgeon, promoted Passed Assistant Surgeon April 22, 1854, and resigned April 3, 1861, to link his fortunes with the Confederacy. Since the war he built up a large practice as a physician at Warrenton.

MRS. AMELIA TOWNSEND, one of the victims of the negro Rugg, died at Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y., April 16, from the result of her injuries. She was a daughter of the late General W. H. Winder, U. S. Army, who served with distinction during the War of 1812, and in 1814 was Adjutant and Inspector-General of the Army.

MR. M. M. BULL, cousin of Assistant Engineer Bull, U. S. N., was found dead April 23, on the floor of his room in the Revere House, Boston. He had come on from Philadelphia to attend the wedding of his cousin to Miss Macomb.

CAPTAIN JAMES A. WOTTON, a well-known veteran of the once famous New York packet service, died suddenly April 22, at his residence, 400 West 57th st., New York City. One of his daughters is the widow of Lieut.-Comdr. G. W. De Long, U. S. Navy.

THE remains of Mrs. Reynolds, widow of Rear Admiral Reynolds, U. S. N., whose sad death at Old Point Comfort, Va., we announced last week, were interred at Lancaster, Pa., April 18, a large number of relatives and friends of the deceased lady being present.

THE widow of Gen. John A. Thomas, formerly Captain, 3d U. S. Artillery, died suddenly at Paris, France, April 22. Gen. Thomas, who left the Army in 1846, and afterwards had several prominent civil positions, died in Paris in 1858.

GENERAL ALEXIS HENRI BREAHNOUT, who died at Brussels, April 18, was a distinguished officer of the Belgian Army, and the author of numerous works on Military history and tactics. In 1850 he started the *Journal de l'Armée Belge*.

GENERAL LOUIS EUGENE LEONCE PAJOL, a distinguished French soldier attached to the Napoleonic dynasty, died in Paris this week.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

THE military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States assembled in its fifth quadrennial congress at the Grand Pacific, Chicago, Wednesday morning, April 15. The delegates were:

Pennsylvania—Lieut. Col. John P. Nicholson, Major W. H. Lambert, Captain Peter D. Keyser.

New York—Gen. Charles A. Carlton, Gen. Richard H. Jackson, U. S. A., Pay Director John S. Cunningham, U. S. N.

Maine—Gen. John Marshall Brown, Lieut. Col. William Brook Rawle, Paymaster George De Forest Barton.

Massachusetts—Col. Thomas L. Livermore, Col. Arnold A. Rand, Gen. E. W. Hincks.

California—Lieut. Col. W. R. Smedberg, U. S. A. Col. W. M. Wherry, U. S. A., Maj. Gen. Eugene A. Carr, U. S. A.

Wisconsin—Gen. Lucius Fairchild, Capt. James R. Saville, Capt. George I. Robinson.

Illinois—Col. John Mason Loomis, Capt. Richard Robbins, Gen. Joseph B. Leake.

District of Columbia—Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, Gen. Albert Ordway, Gen. C. T. Manderson.

Ohio—Maj. Gen. R. B. Hayes, Lieut. A. H. Mattocks, Capt. A. C. Kemper.

Michigan—Gen. O. M. Poe, U. S. A., Col. H. M. Duffield, Gen. J. G. Parkhurst.

The congress met at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by Lieut. Col. John P. Nicholson, Recorder of the Pennsylvania Commandery. Proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Arthur Edwards, who was elected Chaplain. The Recorder announced the credentials of the delegates were duly approved and filed. Gen. Charles A. Carlton, of the New York Commandery, moved that, in the absence of Major General Winfield S. Hancock, Commander-in-chief of the order, Gen. R. B. Hayes, of Ohio, be elected presiding officer of the congress. Four delegates immediately seconded the motion in short speeches, and ex-President Hayes was unanimously chosen President of the congress. Ex-President Hayes expressed his thanks for the honor, and forthwith accepted its duties.

On motion of Senator Manderson, the following resolution was adopted and telegraphed to General Grant.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, in the fifth quadrennial congress assembled, at the city of Chicago, Ill., extends to Companion Ulysses S. Grant its hearty sympathy in this trying hour of severe illness and sore bodily distress; and extends the hope that speedy relief in full restoration to health may be afforded him, and that his life may be spared for many years to the Republic whose existence his eminent services did so much to secure.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, Commander.
JOHN P. NICHOLSON, Recorder.

General Grant, in reply, expressed his regret at his inability to be present. Several amendments to the constitution and by-laws, were referred to the following committee composed of the recorders of the commanderies of the various States: John P. Nicholson, Pennsylvania; Charles C. Carleton, New York; William Brook Rawle, Maine; Arnold A. Rand, Massachusetts; James R. Saville, Wisconsin; Richard Robbins, Illinois; Albert Ordway, District of Columbia; A. H. Mattocks, Ohio; H. M. Duffield, Michigan.

In the evening a banquet was given at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Gen. R. B. Hayes presided, and among those present were Generals J. M. Schofield, E. A. Carr, R. H. Jackson and Colonel W. R. Smedberg, U. S. A., Pay Director J. S. Cunningham, U. S. N., Colonels W. M. Wherry and G. K. Brady, U. S. A., and a host of distinguished ex-Army officers. After dinner addresses were made by Col. J. Mason Loomis, who presented ex-President Hayes, Gen. J. R. Hawley, Capt. A. C. Kemper, Rev. J. W. Sanderson, Maj. Wm. H. Lambert, Col. H. M. Duffield, Gen. Hincks responded for the Army and Paymaster H. L. Waite for the Navy. The occasion was in every respect a memorable one, and the congress in all its aspects was a complete success.

The congress at its business meeting amended the constitution, extending the privilege of membership in the second class, up to December 1, 1885, to the sons of officers killed in action, or who died in the Service or who have died since the war. The constitution was further amended so as to permit a member of the order to designate to whom of his

heirs he will bequeath the right of membership in the order; but provision was specially made that the privilege of membership thus bequeathed shall lapse with the death of him thus enjoying it. Under this privilege the quality of the membership of the Legion will suffer no impairment through the admission of sons whose right of membership would otherwise be determined by the law of primogeniture and not by their actual sympathy and interest in the order. Another amendment to the constitution was attempted in the form of a repeal of the provision as to third-class members, who are civilians who performed distinguished services during the war. The amendment was not passed, nor did the effort to make this third-class membership hereditary meet with success.

The congress also performed the important work of creating a commandery-in-chief, whose membership shall consist of commanders and ex-commanders, vice commanders and ex-vice commanders, recorders and ex-recorders. This body shall find its headquarters at Philadelphia, and shall be duly organized at a meeting called by the Commander-in-Chief, General Winfield S. Hancock, some time before December 1. This supreme body shall have the general functions of supervision and direction, including the duty of hearing appeals. The congress admitted into the order two members-at-large, General J. H. Devereaux, of New York, who served as superintendent of all the military lines of the Army of the Potomac, and W. D. Bickham, of Dayton, Ohio, who was on Rosecrans's staff, a major and a volunteer aid, who performed conspicuous service as a correspondent in the Army of the West. He received letters of encomium from President Lincoln. The Massachusetts Commandery requested that Capt. G. J. Greenough be made a member-at-large, but owing to certain errors in the form of the application it was returned to the commandery. Captain Greenough is a Captain in the 4th United States Artillery. He was a cadet during the war, but attached himself to General French and rendered service. The question raised as to the admission of men who, during the war, were West Point or Annapolis cadets or warrant officers in the Navy and Army, was referred to the commandery-in-chief.

The proceedings closed with some admirable valedictory remarks by ex-President Hayes in the course of which he said:

We believe, we begin to feel sure that the order that was established in 1865, on the 15th of April, doubtless in the midst of the deep gloom that then fell upon the country, that the order that was then established is to be entirely worthy of the good cause in which it had its origin. (Applause.) A cause which may be said to be, as was said of the Revolutionary War by Emerson, the sublimest cause, the best cause, the divinest cause for which men ever went to war. (Applause.) A cause which we ourselves did not appreciate when we were engaged in the great conflict. For this is certainly true; it is certainly true of this war that it stands alone in the wars of all history as the one war that accomplished all, completely and exactly, that the friends of the right sought in that war, accomplished and completed while they were living. It established the Union; it maintained the supremacy of the General Government; it abolished slavery. This was all that we then thought of. But it can be said further, if wars are to be judged by their results that it was the greatest war in all history. Judged by its results we may say that those results have transcended immeasurably the most sanguine expectations of any man that waged it, that took part in it. It is our good fortune to have risked our lives during those years in that way. They then were our golden days; those four years are the best four years of our lives.

Last week we reported the meeting of the Michigan Commandery at Detroit, April 13, and the names of the gentlemen elected. A banquet followed the meeting at which was present a number of the delegations from other States on their way to the Congress at Chicago, including Col. J. P. Nicholson, from Philadelphia, and Gen. C. A. Carleton, Gen. R. H. Jackson, U. S. A., and Pay Inspector J. T. Cunningham, U. S. N., from New York. After the banquet came toasts and speeches. Gen. Trowbridge delivered the address of welcome. Gen. C. T. Manderson of the District of Columbia responded to "Our Invited Guests," Dr. Keyser to the "Loyal Legion," Gen. Carleton to "New York," the Veteran P. St. G. Cooke, U. S. A., to "The Old Flag," and Col. Duffield to "Michigan." A number of congratulatory letters and telegrams were read by Gen. Poe, including a despatch from ex-President Hayes and letters from Gen. Fairchild and Gen. O. B. Willcox, U. S. A., of Madison Barracks, N. Y. General Grant was not forgotten by the veterans present and many were the hopes expressed for his speedy recovery.

CANCER OF THE TONGUE, AND SMOKING.

THE *British Medical Journal* says: "As to whether smoking may be the immediate cause of cancer, surgeons are not agreed; but there is a condition of the tongue which is, in many cases, the precursor of epithelioma, namely 'leucoplakia,' and this disease is more generally considered to be caused by smoking. Mr. Barker, writing on this inflammation in 'Holmes's System of Surgery,' points out that among seventy-five recorded cases seventy-one smoked and only four were non-smokers. Buzenet used the term 'Plaques des fumeurs' for this disease, because he was convinced that smoking so often gave rise to it. Mr. Hulke has more than once shown that 'leucoplakia' may be the starting point of epithelioma, and out of the above mentioned seventy-five cases, forty-four developed epithelioma, and in one only was there a family history of cancer."

NEW DYNAMITE PROJECTILES.

WM. T. CHAMBERLAIN, of Norwich, Conn., informs us that he has received two letters patent for dynamite projectiles, which he describes as follows:

The first is a hollow shell or ball charged with dynamite. A portion of dynamite is made in a "mould," so as to make a solid cake of it. This is made smaller than the cavity or chamber in the ball, so that the dynamite can be surrounded or packed with gun cotton, the purpose being to avoid the danger from concussion when fired from a gun using powder. A "fuse" is used so as to explode the ball at any time required. Method number two is a ball having two cavities or chambers. The larger chamber is charged with "air pressure," which is used to drive or force the ball from the gun. The smaller chamber is charged with dynamite in the same manner as the ball used in a gun fired with powder. If nitro-gelatin is used it can be placed in "tube," then placed in the ball and packed or surrounded with gun cotton, same as the dynamite ball.

POINTS.

"IN CHARGE OF THE GUARD," OR "UNDER CHARGE OF THE GUARD."

In reading Court-martial orders one is struck with the variety in the phraseology of the sentences, at least in one particular. One court sentences an offender to be confined "in charge of the guard," another, nicer in its distinctions, sentences its victim to confinement "under charge of the guard." Can both be correct? If an officer or non-commissioned officer commanding the guard is in charge of it, does not it seem a manifest absurdity to put a convicted culprit in the same position, nominally? It seems to the writer more appropriate and more conformable to the proper use of words to say "confined under charge of the guard."

Again, how often we see "the court are of opinion," or the court do therefore sentence, etc., which suggests the not at all parallel phrase: "If the court understand herself and she thinks she do."

There are, no doubt, those who will talk loud and long in the defence of the phraseology objected to by the writer, but their defence will hardly convince those who are somewhat particular in their use of the Queen's English. FOOT NOTE.

OUR LOSSES IN MEXICO.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

On page 39 of the "Journal of the Military Institute" for March, 1885, in the last four lines of the page, is the following statement:

In the war between the United States and Mexico there were killed in battle or died of wounds 120 officers and 1,429 soldiers.

It seems to me these figures are too low. Below will be found a table I have compiled from various sources of information giving the loss of the United States forces at each battle in Mexico. It has not been possible for me to give definitely the number killed in every battle separately from the wounded, but the total casualties foot up to 4,182, killed, wounded and missing, which number should give a larger proportion of killed than that given in the "Journal" of the Institute.

No mention is made in the following table of those who were killed on the march by guerillas, nor of other casualties not mentioned in official reports of engagements. And yet there was quite a number of officers and men who met death in Mexico, and who did not die of disease nor were they reported as killed in battle. Among the officers four names occur to me now: Lieut. Churchill, drowned at Point Isabel; Lieut. Blake, killed by his own pistol, accidentally, just after finishing a reconnaissance the morning after Palo Alto and just before the advance to Resaca de la Palma; Lieuts. Stevens and Deas, drowned in the Rio Grande, and Captain Randolph Ridgely, Asst. Adjt.-General, killed by a fall from his horse in the streets of Monterey. Then there was poor Captain Thornton, of the 2d Dragoons, whose disaster at La Rosia, near where Brownsville now stands, and where his squadron of cavalry was killed and captured, signalled the opening of the war! In what category can he be placed? He was the first American soldier who fell in the Valley of Mexico, being killed August 18, 1847, "by a cannon ball as our reconnoitering parties approached San Antonio."

It is hoped that the table which follows will interest your readers sufficiently to induce some of them to supply a better one, or, at least, to contribute something in the way of more definite information as to the loss at those battles for which the killed has not been given separately from the wounded.

List of the Losses in Officers and Men Sustained by the U. S. Army in the War with Mexico in 1846-7.

Palo Alto, May 8, 1846—9 officers and men killed, 40 officers and men wounded. One account says "72 killed and wounded."

Resaca de la Palma, May 9, 1846—44 officers and men killed and mortally wounded; 78 officers and men wounded.

Monterey, September 21, 22, and 23, 1846—12 officers and 108 men killed; 31 officers and 337 men wounded.

Buena Vista, February 21 and 22, 1847—28 officers and 280 men killed; 41 officers and 415 men wounded, being a total of 773 killed and wounded, while another account places the total of killed, wounded, and missing at 746.

Vera Cruz, March 26, 1847—"Casualties did not exceed 100 men."

Cerro Gordo, April 18, 1847—"Total loss on the part of the Americans, 431."

Contreras, August 20, 1847—"Casualties did not exceed 60 killed and wounded."

Cherubusco, August 20, 1847—"1,000 killed or disabled," while another account has "130 killed and 876 wounded—a total of 1,015."

Molino del Rey and Casa Mata, September 8, 1847—116 officers and men killed; 165 officers and men wounded.

Chapultepec, Belen Gate, and San Cosme, September 12, 1847—"663 killed and wounded."

Total killed, wounded, and missing, 4,182. This without including the casualties at "Thornton's Massacre," the National Bridge, Pueblo, Huamantla, San Gabriel, and San Paqual. Neither does the list include the names of several officers who, though they did not fall in battle, were slain by the Mexicans, or met violent deaths while on duty with the Army of Occupation. Among these may be mentioned the following:

Colonel Truman Cross, A. Q. M. General, murdered by Mexicans near the present site of Brownsville, Texas, April 21, 1846.

2d Lieut. George T. Mason, of Va., 2d Dragoons, killed by the Mexicans in the skirmish at La Rosia, near Fort Brown, Texas, April 25, 1846.

1st Lieut. Jacob E. Blake, of Pennsylvania, U. S. Topographical Engineers. This officer, on the morning of the 9th of May, 1846, made a most gallant reconnaissance within short rifle range of the Mexican troops who, struck by his fearless bearing, refrained from firing, and cheered him as he passed along the front of their line. Returning to his tent, just prior to the advance of our troops, he was killed by the accidental discharge of his own pistol.

2d Lieut. George Stevens, of Vermont, 2d Regiment Dragoons. He was drowned by the upsetting of a

boat while crossing the Rio Grande, with an advance party, to occupy Fort Paredes, above Fort Brown, and on the Mexican side of the river, May 18, 1846. In 1857-8, the writer of this article having searched for and found the remains of Lieut. Stevens buried in the flag-staff bastion of "Old Fort Brown," had them carefully identified, and the grave marked by an appropriate head-board.

Capt. Randolph Ridgely, of Maryland, A. A. G., was killed October 26, 1846, in the City of Monterey, by the fall of his horse, which stumbled over the paving stones that had been used by the Mexicans in barricading the streets.

And, lastly, Captain Seth B. Thornton, of Va., 2d U. S. Dragoons, killed in a skirmish, Aug. 18, 1847. "Strange that he whose misfortune (capture of his squadron, 25th of April, 1846, at La Rosia), had been the commencement of the war, should find the first soldier's grave in the Valley of Mexico—so far beyond the Rio Grande."

In conclusion, we quote from the Centennial edition of the History of the United States, by J. A. Spencer, D. D., the following remark: "The total loss of the United States forces, in the war with Mexico, from battle, disease, and all causes (as calculated by those familiar with the data) was certainly not less than twenty-five thousand men."

L. L. LANGDON, Lieut. Col. 2d Artillery.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. W. M.—We can procure you a copy at an expense of about 25 cents.

T. S.—We have answered your inquiry as to magazine guns by mail.

Bull Run.—All good service counts towards the 30 years. By writing to the A. G. O. you may procure a copy of your sentence.

C. G. S.—A letter to the Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., will doubtless procure you all the information you desire. Under the law two lieutenants are appointed in the Signal Corps each year from sergeants of the Corps.

Ingomar.—Your questions are rather too pointed for us to answer in detail. The duties of your position are clearly defined by regulations and both your superiors and yourself should abide closely by what is prescribed.

P. S.—If a post commander wishes to release a prisoner it is necessary for him to send a written order by his orderly to the officer or sergeant of the guard, or would a verbal message do? *Ans.*—In our opinion the order should be a written one, but the custom of the Service seems to permit verbal messages in such cases.

Old Vet.—You can obtain the pocket edition, Army Regulations, at D. Van Nostrand's Military Book Publisher, Murray Street, New York, for \$2 net, also Haswell's Mathematics, pocket edition, \$4 net. Bound files of General Orders from 1870 to 1884 are not easy to obtain. Better write to A. G. O. and ask for copies of all the orders for those years and they have them bound at your own expense.

Blue.—It is the rule of the War Department that a soldier must be borne on the records of his company and regiment as of the name under which he enlisted. Should you re-enlist you can do so under your proper name and have proper note made on your military record.

Q. M. S.—Company musicians can pass into the ranks at their own desire, with the consent of the company commander, and are then eligible for promotion the same as other soldiers. In regimental bands, the pay depends upon the rank, although proficient musicians of good conduct are usually advanced to the higher grades prescribed for bands.

Mills asks: A, a garrison prisoner is sentenced to seven days' confinement, sentence promulgated April 1, should he be released April 7 or April 8? *Ans.*—If the sentence is promulgated at retreat on the 1st, we should say he would have completed his full seven days' confinement at retreat on the 8th.

N. N.—The gold laced chevrons, authorized by existing regulations, should be sufficient for the term of enlistment, but if extra chevrons are drawn of course they must be paid for.

Sergeant asks: What is the position of the third sergeant of a company if infantry marching in column of fours, right in front? Plates 2, p. 38, and 3, p. 37, show him abreast of the front rank of the first four, while Plates 5, p. 32, and 6, p. 33, locate him abreast of the rear rank, and why is the third sergeant posted in rear of the second file, in line, and not in rear of the first file, as in the case of the second sergeant? *Ans.*—The positions on the plates referred to are not for the purpose of indicating the exact positions of the file closers. These are equally distributed along the flank, and see that all the four maintain accurately their distances. To enable the third sergeant to be of use in this respect he should at least march abreast the rear rank of the first four, which would also give him a ready opportunity to dart through the column when required. For the reason why the third sergeant in line is placed opposite the second file from the right you have to look in battalion drill. The place of the right general guide is opposite the right flank of the battalion in line of the file closers, and to enable him to take this position the third sergeant had to be shifted one file towards the left. No necessity corresponding to this exists for the second sergeant, whose position whenever his company is on the flank of the battalion is either in rear of the column or on the right or left of the battalion, if in line, and, therefore, never in the way of the general guide. All would not be proper to have different positions for file closers on battalion and company drill, these positions were established for all occasions.

J. J. McM. asks: Par. 250, Inf. Tactics, does not require the front rank men of each four to be in front of their rear rank men, but suppose it is desired to form line immediately after closing, would it not, in this case, be proper for the front rank men of each four to be in front of their rear rank men before closing? *Ans.*—On company drill for instruction it would seem best to arrange movements so as to always bring the original front rank in front. If marching in column of fours single rank distance left in front, to effect this it would only be necessary to wheel the four about before closing to double rank distance and then form line. There might emergencies arise in service, however, where it would become necessary to form line with the rear rank in front.

So much of our answer to your question No. 5, in the JOURNAL of April 11, as states that the command "fall in" should be given after breaking ranks in stacking arms is an error. The command is "company attention."

Wyoming.—It is understood that Volunteer Service will be counted towards the thirty years, but it has not as yet been officially announced.

Markman.—Pars. 2 and 3, G. O. 27, A. G. O., 1885, say: "For the current target year the 'practice season' mentioned in the book of 'Instructions' will include for the different departments that portion of the period between October 1, 1884, and March 31, 1885, in which practice on the range has been held, as well as the further period, four months, in duration, which may be selected between April 1 and October 31, 1885. All completed qualifications

for the different classes, as well as all scores in partial qualification made between October 1, 1884, and March 31, 1885, under the conditions previously in force, will be credited to the soldier and to the organization to which he belongs, as if made during the new practice season.

W. H. asks: How is inspection of arms executed with the Springfield, cal. 45 rifle, with the safety notch? *Ans.*—The recruit, being at order arms, bayonet fixed, to cause an inspection of arms, the instructor commands:

1. Inspection. 2. ARMS.

Commencing on the right, the instructor inspects the pieces in succession. Each recruit, as the instructor approaches him, tosses his piece quickly with the right hand opposite the left eye, catching it with the left hand between the rear sight and the lower band, the thumb extended along the stock, the barrel to the right, and inclined slightly to the front, the hand at the height of the chin; he then passes his right hand quickly to the lock, placing the thumb on the head of the hammer, the elbow raised as high as the hand, the fingers, closed together, extending in front of the lock. (Two.) The recruit presses the thumb on the hammer, lowering the elbow at the same time, and brings the hammer to the half-cock; then drops the right hand by the side; the instructor takes the piece with his right at the small of the stock (the recruit dropping his left hand by the side), inspects and hands it back to the recruit, who receives it with the left hand in the position prescribed in the first motion, raises the right hand, as before, to the hammer, and the forefinger to the trigger, which he pulls, at the same time pressing the hammer downwards to free it from the half-cock notch, thus bringing the hammer to the safety notch; the piece is then lowered with the left hand, seized near the middle band with the right and brought to the position of order.

As the instructor returns the piece, the recruit next on the left throws up his piece to the position of inspection, and so on throughout the squad.

Should the piece be inspected without handling, the recruit brings the hammer to the safety-notch, and resumes the order as the inspector passes to the next man, who immediately tosses up his piece.

18th N. G. P. asks: 1. Is it proper for a private to take off his cap when he enters the quarters of an officer and the private has his bayonet in his scabbard, but has not his rifle? *Ans.*—Upton, par. 799, page 800, says: Indoors a non-commissioned officer or soldier when unarmed, uncovers and stands at attention, but does not salute; in all other cases he salutes as first prescribed, without uncovering.

2. At Washington, the Governor of Pennsylvania held an informal reception in his room at the hotel, a number of officers called on him, they had on their swords, should they have taken off their caps? *Ans.*—On all official occasions, officers when under arms indoors do not uncover, but they salute with the sword or hand according as the sword is drawn or in the scabbard. The occasion, though informal yet was official.

3. What are the exceptions to the rule that a soldier should not uncover when under arms? *Ans.*—We know of only one—when taking an oath before a court.

4. Should an officer under arms uncover when taking an oath? *Ans.*—Officers and soldiers when taking an oath, whether armed or not, should take off their head cover and remove the right glove.

Fourteen Years a Non-commissioned Officer asks the origin, etc., of the decision as to the execution of the halt and carry? *Ans.*—The decision is an official one made by the Lieut. General, Nov. 30, to the Comd. Gen. Div. of the Missouri, and is as follows: The men should halt and bring the pieces to a carry immediately after the foot in rear is brought by the side of the foot in front.

A correspondent asks: At command "Open boxes," where is the left hand held—at the shoulder, or with left fore arm horizontal? With a tall man, bayonets unfixed, the left hand cannot be carried up to the shoulder—it would be above the piece. *Ans.*—The method recently laid down from A. G. O. in connection with the McKeever cartridge box simply states that the piece is steadied with the left hand. Upton, in connection with the old box, in par. 115, says: The piece is steadied at the shoulder with the left hand. In the absence of further instructions, for uniformity's sake it is probably best to follow this method, and if a man is too tall to hold the musket at the shoulder, let him bring up his hand as high as he can. It is to be regretted that when they make decisions, they are not made so plain as to be beyond question.

Henry says: In your issue of April 10 you say:

1. At the command company ready the guides fall back to line of file closers. 2. At fire by company, etc., company ready, the guides fall back at the first command (fire by company). Now we will suppose that the captain does not wish to execute the firing, but simply the different aims, so he commands company ready, aim, recover and carry arms. Tactics say after the command cease firing the command posts is given, when the captain and guides return to their places in line. In this case, of course the command cease firing could not be given, so how would the guides be brought back to their places in line? *Ans.*—You do not give our whole answer to the first question. We said "they should fall back unless otherwise directed." Of course if it is simply intended to exercise the company in the mechanism of the execution of the command ready, it is not necessary for guides to fall back, and the company commander can easily indicate to them what he wishes. Your objection to the second answer is without foundation, because par. 188 is quite plain. Fire by company is the first command, and that is the point laid down for guides to fall back. If the captain wishes to execute only what you indicate, all he has to do is to say "guides stand fast." Under these circumstances there is no need for the commands cease firing and posts.

M. V. M. asks: What is the proper uniform to be worn by enlisted men on social occasions, such as balls, the uniform of the organization including a crossbelt, with cartridge box and waist belt, with of course bayonet scabbard. The points are, is the crossbelt worn? Is the waist belt worn with or without bayonet scabbard, and if with it, is bayonet worn in the scabbard? *Ans.*—Don't wear crossbelt. Either take waist belt with or without side arms, as you can yourself decide, but if scabbard is worn include bayonet by all means.

S. M.—Applicants for the position of Superintendent of a National Cemetery must have served in the Army of the U. S., either regular or volunteer, and must have been disabled for field service in the line of duty, but the degree of the present disability must not be such as to impair their efficiency in charge of cemeteries. They must also be of steady, sober and correct habits, and must have a fair degree of intelligence and education, and be able to write legibly.

The Lieutenant General commanding the Army decides that all deployments as skirmishers should always be made on No. 4, both in single and double rank, whether intervals be taken on the right, left or centre four.

For the further information of our correspondent, whom we answered in JOURNAL of March 28, in regard to the positions and duties of staff officers at reviews, parades, etc., we give the following remarks made by Gen. Sherman upon the subject May 14, 1884: "Inasmuch as Tactics and Regulations are silent upon the subject, we must refer to the usages of service. The officers of the General Staff serving at military posts do not belong to the regiment or battalion, but constitute the staff of the commanding officer. They will attend him on all reviews and inspections, will form in line three paces to the rear of the commanding officer, who may at his discretion require them to stand fast when he proceeds to make the inspection, or he may instruct one or more to accompany him, and the remainder to retain their positions at the post for review."

THE STATE TROOPS.

LIEUT. WHISTLER'S LECTURE BEFORE THE
TWELFTH N. Y.

The lecture began by an explanation of the importance of a thorough study of the military profession in order to become a successful officer. An officer must possess other qualities than mere bravery; he must be able to do something more than fight. He must be able to thoroughly understand the feeding and clothing of his men, must make their comfort his first consideration whether in quarters or on a transport or on the march. He must study all the requirements necessary for their hygiene and cleanliness, as well as their safety from bullets. He must know how to dig ditches and trenches and be able to fight with the spade as well as the sword. His sphere comprises more than what is found between the covers of a book of tactics. And, by the way, here the lecturer stated that what we call "tactics" is, in foreign services, designated as a "manual of drill," and later on explained the proper meaning of the word "tactics."

The peculiarities of modern tactics is due to the importance of the battalion unit. "A thousand men must be handled and maneuvered as though they constituted one vast intelligent machine, actuated by one impulse, controlled by one mind." The means employed to accomplish this end is military discipline, and the instrument used, military tactics.

Military discipline may be defined as that method or system whereby such correlation of action is maintained between the individual members of the minor tactical units, that they may be considered as individual units, acting by one impulse, controlled by one mind. These units are called companies.

Military Tactics is the method employed to handle these companies in such correlation as to produce a battalion unit under fire. Military Drill is the arbitrary system of manoeuvres employed in applying discipline and tactics. Military Discipline is based upon three fundamental essentials—authority, confidence and habit.

The lecture was based upon these three essentials. Under the head of Authority the lecturer, after discussing the importance of a carefully prepared system of laws, concerning the status and authority of the officers of the National Guard, endeavored to give some of the fundamental ideas of military authority, and thus to show the importance of some study of this branch of the profession: Military Law.

The lecturer pointed out the importance of a thorough knowledge of the extent of their authority on the part of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and its proper use. The enforcement of discipline, he said, much more depends upon the manner in which those in authority handle their power than in the authority itself. While regulations do not require an illegal order to be obeyed, the exact point where an order loses its character of legality is very difficult to determine and a false interpretation of this point is dangerous. Orders in conflict with the fundamental laws of humanity, etc., were illegal, but under ordinary circumstances the subordinate is not the one to determine this point. "Obey first and complain afterwards" was very properly enunciated as one of the first requirements of discipline. If, says the lecturer, a man receives an order from competent authority to execute a certain duty, and in the performance of this duty he receives an order from a superior of higher or less rank than the one who gave the original order, he should explain to the latter the nature of the duty in which he is engaged, and if the last order received is repeated he should abandon the duty on which sent at first, and comply with the last instructions received. The man who gave the last order then becomes responsible. "Always obey the last order." If an order is once given it should not be repeated. Prompt obedience is most essential. The command "fall in" should be obeyed at once and not repeated three or four times, as is frequently necessary in the National Guard. Instances where men deliberately and positively refuse to obey orders are extremely rare and in such cases authority proves of little avail. In the two cases of that sort which happened to the lecturer during his career as an officer he proved an ignominious failure. In one case he ordered a man to pick up a bottle of whiskey, but the man failed to do so in spite of all efforts, and somebody else had to be detailed for the job.

For this reason discipline through mere bodily fear would always prove a failure. Something else was required to prove effective.

Under the head of Confidence, the lecturer, after showing the importance of a proper confidence in the knowledge and ability of an officer on the part of the enlisted man, proceeded to discuss what was necessary for an officer to study in order to fit himself for his position. First, he considered the importance of self-discipline. An officer should discipline himself as well as his men. He then proceeded to show that a mere knowledge of the details of drill is not a knowledge of tactics. It was a mistake to suppose that experience in the late war was sufficient for modern warfare. He very graphically described the "old soldier" who has gained some superficial knowledge in the late war and believes that thereby he has arrived at the top of the military profession, looks with contempt on all improvements, sneers at all progress, and at all times stands ready to annihilate any one who attempts to instruct him by declaring that "We did that thing differently during the war." This individual is frequently met with among the officers as well as in the ranks, in the Army as well as in the National Guard.

Under the head of a Military Habit of Obedience, a number of suggestions were given as to the proper manner of cultivating this habit.

Proceeding to the changes that have been produced in modern tactics by the power of modern weapons, the lecturer presented some highly interesting statistics. He assumed a case when a battalion in line of battle in two ranks attempted to carry an entrenched position by assault, manned by a similar number of men. The arm used during our war had an effective range of about 800 yards, and could be fired about 2½ times per minute. The battalion could pass over this zone of fire, 800 yards wide, in 16 minutes, during which time the enemy could pour in about 36,000 bullets; whereas the effective range of the modern rifle is 1,200 yards, velocity of fire from 6 to 12 per minute; during the passage

over this zone of fire, 1,200 yards, the enemy could pour in a hail of lead consisting of 212,500 bullets, instead of 36,000, or in a ratio of about 5 to 1. The accuracy of fire has about doubled since the war. Hence the dangerous value of the zone of fire is about ten times what it was during the war. As an illustration of the waste of lead in battle through poor marksmanship the lecturer cited an example during the Franco-Prussian War, where a Prussian company of 250 men fired for 2½ hours at a mounted sentry, 350 yards away, and did not hit him. No doubt a similar attempt here before the introduction of our present system of rifle firing would have met with similar results.

The data on which these tables are constructed are as follows: Cool target practice effect (good and bad shots taken together) is, rightly speaking, about 60 per cent. of hits. One-half of this is taken as battle effect (deadly fire), and one-fifth of this 30 per cent, that is 6 per cent. of hits, as ordinary fire. The lecturer used one-half of this, or but 3 per cent. of hits for moving troops. That is only three bullets out of every hundred hitting a whole regiment of men. Nevertheless, note the losses: The battalion would lose 450 men before reaching the 1,000-yard point. At 600 yards from the enemy there would be but 75 men left out of the thousand. This is advancing firing.

If the advance was made without firing, it could be made in about one-half the time, and the lecturer showed that 71 men might reach the crest. He also showed that if the advance was made by right of companies 143 men might reach the crest. To show that these losses were not exaggerated, he quoted the assault of Gorn-Dubuk, where the Turks, whose strength at the outset was about 4,000, killed by their fire 3,311 Russians. How the 12th Russian Regt. lost 1,925 men at Plevna, over 75 per cent., and a battalion of Turks at Shipka pass was annihilated.

He next explained the method by dispersed order, where the men were sent over in a series of heavy skirmish lines—men say about one yard apart.

By a similar calculation he showed that under this method over 450 men would reach the crest. He then proceeded to discuss the general method of modern warfare, showed the importance of entrenchments, showed how Upton's deployment by numbers might be used; but explained the company column system and its advantages, and gave on the black board his own ideas upon the subject, which were readily comprehended.

Taking up the subject of Artillery, the speaker while he very properly considered the maintenance of mounted batteries under the present system a waste of time and money, laid great stress upon the importance of a knowledge of sea-coast Artillery by the National Guard of the Atlantic Coast States, and then gave the officers some valuable general hints as to methods of study, the keeping of note books, etc., etc.

As a part of a general lecture riots could of course only be considered to a limited extent, but many of the speaker's suggestions on this subject were original and to the point. He referred to the matter with special regard to the peculiarities of New York City, where he said, probably all riots would begin down-town, and therefore the problem how to get the troops who are all quartered up-town to the scene of the conflict in the quickest manner, was of first importance. The best method in his opinion was transportation down the river, and the readiest and most practical means a ferry boat. This suggestion though a novel one, gives the most practical solution of what must under all circumstances remain a difficult problem, but the advantages of a trip down the river over a march through miles of obstructed, barricaded streets are at once apparent. In connection with this subject the lecturer pointed out the necessity of officers familiarizing themselves with some system of embarkation drill, as the landing of the troops would form the most difficult part of such an enterprise. He suggested the utilization of bales and boxes of merchandise which is generally found on the wharves on the river front, as temporary breastworks for small bodies of troops to be landed in advance for the protection of the main body while disembarking. Having suggested the equipment of every armory with one or more Gatling guns, to be drawn by hand, he urgently recommended the establishment of a Signal Corps for New York City. Whether his further suggestion to connect bodies of troops moving through the streets by telephone with the Signal Corps stationed on the house-tops would be practicable during a riot, seems to us rather doubtful, first, on account of the difficulty of reeling off the wire around street corners, and second, on account of the facility with which the wire could be cut by friends of the mob, who will necessarily be found in every direction in rear as well as in front of the advancing columns. The lecturer wound up by stating that the object was to impress upon the mind of the 12th Regiment that in order to become useful officers they need more extensive study of the art of war than is furnished by a drill book.

FIELD OPERATION FOR THE GUARD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: It has frequently occurred to me, as it doubtless has to many others interested in the welfare of the National Guard, that there seems to be no practical reason why it is not possible for our commanders to exercise the entire 1st and 2d divisions in those field operations which form so important a part of the military education of English Volunteers. The State Camp is well enough in its way, and is certainly of great advantage to the Guard, but so far as completed it is much too small. It furnishes no opportunity of bringing together brigades or divisions, of accustoming officers to handling large bodies of troops, or of operating such forces in the field. Something further is undoubtedly needed in the way of field practice.

Almost under the eyes of our military authorities, there lies a stretch of country on Long Island as well adapted for field operations and sham battles as any locality in any country. There is a level, treeless plain, smooth as a lawn, unbroken by cultivation, and including about 80 square miles upon which the armies of the whole country might be exercised. Thirty minutes' ride would bring to it troops from either New York or Brooklyn. And yet our division and brigade commanders are constantly complaining of "want of a ground." They have been tak-

ing their commands to Creedmoor, five miles distant, for the past ten years, but their knowledge of Long Island geography does not seem to extend beyond the Queen's depot, and they do not seem to know that few if any cities have near them as fine a stretch of country for the purpose of military exercises as Hempstead Plains.

Should a foreign enemy ever invade this country its first point of attack would naturally be the cluster of cities surrounding our Bay. A convenient landing place for troops would naturally be sought, and there is little doubt that such landing place would be the neighboring coast of Long Island, since there a landing could be effected quietly from troop-ships before the slightest opposition could be made. Marching from the coast to Brooklyn such an enemy would encounter an opposing force in the neighborhood of Hempstead Plains, and there the first battle would be fought between the enemy and our city National Guard, who alone could prevent an advance.

Here then seems to be the locality where our National Guard should, with a view to such a contingency, be exercised in field operations. The 2d Division might proceed from the coast, at say Freeport, and march north-west, seeking a good battle ground. North of Hempstead they might be met and opposed by the 1st Division, each Division having until a certain time been kept in ignorance of the locality of the other. Either Division could be conveyed by railroad to these points in an hour, and the entire country could be fought over in a day, and the men returned to the city by 9 P. M.

A glance at the enclosed sketch-map will show how easily this might be accomplished. Can we not have such a field review and if not, why not?

C. S. S.

ANNUAL CAMP FOR INSTRUCTION.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, April 18, 1885.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I wish to make a suggestion to improve our young volunteers of the militia or what is now called the National Guard: That each State government have a large tract of vacant land for the purpose of annual camps of instruction to be occupied three months steady drill, said camp to have a brigade of infantry with a regiment of cavalry and one or two batteries of artillery, also a pontoon train to put across a river if said camp can be near one. Perhaps the General Government might reserve tracts of land in the Far West for such States wanting lands for the purpose, thus allowing ample space for out post duty, picket line, and camp guard. The usual camps of the present day commit more or less depredations on farms and other property in and near the camps; besides, sutlers, gamblers, and picnic parties are not necessary to the welfare of good discipline and the school of the soldier.

Such a course in one camp of this kind would teach our boys more than ten years of such ridiculous plans that have been carried on in most of the annual State musters and training. With a good quartermaster and efficient surgeons and ample stores for both departments, no sutlers are needed. I presume the average soldier and citizen would not favor this plan, because it is too far away from home and luxuries, etc.

Respectfully submitted by a veteran,

CHAS. FELTON.

MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS TOURNAMENT.

WHAT the annual camp is to the citizen soldier in the North, is represented to his brother in arms in the South by periodical military "Tournaments," which have become a regular feature of Southern citizen soldiery. While probably their aim is more in the direction of special proficiency in tactical movements, leaving the numerous other points on which a soldier should be posted a matter of secondary consideration, yet there is no doubt but their frequent "tournaments" held at various points in the South during later years have done much towards guiding the military spirit of that portion of the Union into a progressive direction. By applying the old maxim "competition is the life of trade" in a military sense, a healthy feeling of rivalry has been created and military organizations are springing up in all directions. These contests are invariably conducted under the leadership of competent Army officers as judges, which at once gives them a character of impartiality and secures sound and practical military effects. For this reason they deserve every encouragement.

Military tournaments will be held in Mobile and New Orleans, the former beginning May 4, to last till May 9, and the latter May 12 until May 16. They have created extensive enthusiasm in Southern military circles and the entries for both events are quite extensive. We shall have competent correspondents on the spot on both occasions.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE POUGHKEEPSIE COMPANIES.

April 14, the 15th Sep. Co., under command of 1st Lieut. Charles W. Ulrich, arrived home via West Shore R. R., at 8.30 P. M., and were met on the Poughkeepsie side by the 19th Sep. Co., under command of Major William Haubennestel. Capt. Berthold Myers assumed command of the 15th, and after line was formed the two commands marched to the armory, where arms were stacked, and then invited to Smith Bros.' restaurant, where Major Haubennestel, in a neat speech, welcomed the 15th home from their trip to Brooklyn. Captain Myers responded, in a happy vein, trusting that the friendship existing between the two commands would remain as solid as a rock. The most pleasant episode of the evening, and most surprising to the recipients, was the presentation by the 19th Co. of thirteen gold rings to as many young ladies connected with Smith Bros.' establishment, for their kind and courteous favors to the command in the past. The young ladies fell into line, and each was presented with her token of friendship by Mr. W. C. Lansing, of the *Evening Enterprise*, in a witty speech. The 19th Co. are having two drills a week lately, preparing for a grand exhibition drill in May, at which marksmen's badges will be presented, and the 25th Anniversary of Major Haubennestel's connection with the command fittingly celebrated.

The Grand Army of the Republic of this City are out with elegant invitations to celebrate Memorial Day. The Military, the Fire Department, Masonic and other Secret societies, County and City officials, and a number of distinguished guests have been invited, and the affair promises to be a grand success. The committee in charge are men of energy and marked ability, and spare neither time nor money to make the event one to be forever remembered. The whole correspondence and clerical duty devolves upon Capt. Wm. L. De Lacy (supernumerary), and a better man could not be found.

THE OLD GUARD ON DUTY.

In gorgeous white coats with huge scintillating epaulets, topped with towering bearskins which raised the sizes of the individual member to altitudes varying all the way between 9 and 12 ft., the old Guard headed by Gilmore's band, started on Wednesday, April 23, on its annual march up Broadway. A fiercer looking set of warriors has never before invaded this classic quarter of the city. Courageous they are, for no other set of men would have braved a temperature like that prevailing on the occasion, in such a headgear. The ranks of the platoons, or detachments, or divisions, whatever they may be called, looked rather slim, but this general appearance of attenuation was amply made up by a strongly prevailing individual abdominal development, which added magnificence to the turnout. Woe to an enemy if the old Guard should happen to fall down upon them. The column marched up and turned into City Hall Square where it passed in review before Mayor Grace, who became so impressed with the martial spectacle that he turned round to some gentlemen who were with him and exclaimed: "gentlemen, New York is safe." The march was then retraced towards St. Paul's Church, but in order to preserve the effect of the glorious spectacle to posterity, the column halted to enable an artist who was stationed on the balcony of the Astor House, (whose genial host is a member of the Guard) to take a photographic view of the whole, then the column filed into the church and it must be said that they listened to the sermon with attention, and that when Major McLean at the end of the service counted his flock, not a single individual had straggled. The sermon however, was short, no doubt due to the fact that the pastor was aware that the old Guard to a man are believers in the well-known doctrine expounded by the Governor of North Carolina, and that it would not be fair to test their powers of endurance too strongly. After this the battalion resumed its march up Broadway to the main battle ground which was situated at the Armory, 14th st. and 5th ave., where the enemy was strongly entrenched. The battalion charged with their usual elan, although they had to pass through a zone of a perfect hailstorm of spiritual case shot. A large number were wounded, nobody was killed, and the Guard as usual remained masters of the field.

NEW YORK.

The 11th Separate Company, Infantry, of Mt. Vernon, Westchester Co., on the evening of Wednesday, April 15, held a reception which was an enjoyable affair well attended by the residents of the village and by military guests from the city. Mounting guard was the feature of the evening. The Company numbers 70 members under command of Capt. C. A. Denike, formerly a corporal in the 7th regt., who entered the Company as a lieutenant. The Glee Club of the 7th regt. have tendered the Company a complimentary concert, to take place in Mt. Vernon on Wednesday evening, April 29, to raise funds for furnishing and decorating the Company rooms. An entertainment first class in every particular is expected.

An election for Lieutenant-Colonel, 12th New York, will be held at the Armory, on Wednesday evening, April 29, to fill the office made vacant by the promotion of Col. Jones. Mr. Heman Dowd is the only candidate, and will receive a unanimous election. Mr. Dowd is an ex-Army officer and a graduate of the Military Academy of the class of 1878. He served for five years in the 94 U. S. Artillery, and resigned as 1st Lieutenant Nov. 1, 1881. The 12th with two West Pointers at the head of affairs, and with its genial Major (Riker), who from the ranks, has fought his way up to a field position in this organization, but who declines further promotion, should now reach the topmost round of the ladder. The bonnet of 800 men to march into the new Armory can now be easily appreciated.

The Seventh has been ordered for battalion drill and formation in street riot tactics on Monday, April 27, at 8 p. m.

The National Guard will no doubt feel gratified to learn that the contract for feeding the troops has again been accorded to the genial Louis Weinholz. The matter was finally settled on Thursday last.

The Thirtieth had a fine parade before Brig.-Gen. C. T. Christensen, commanding 3d Brigade—too late for report in our present issue.

Company I, 7th Regiment, Capt. W. C. Casey, at the end of the drill season publishes a record of which it may well be proud. While the company has attained the highest standing in the regiment in point of attendance at drills its proficiency in all the branches of instruction taught in the armory, is fully up to its standing in point of numbers. Fifty-six members have been present at every drill during the season; nine others have been absent but once. This record for a volunteer organization, says Capt. Casey, is believed to be without a parallel, and speaks well for the interest, zeal, and energy of the company, and should be held in high estimation by all present and future members as worthy of emulation.

Gen. John B. Woodward, formerly commanding the 2d Division, and late Adjutant General of the State, and Lieut.-Col. Albert E. Lamb, Judge Advocate 2d Division, will read papers—the former on "The Staff Officers' Duties and Responsibilities" and the latter on "The Duties and Rights of Enlisted Men and the Advantages of Membership in the National Guard"—before the staff of the 2d Division on Saturday, May 2, at the trial room, Municipal Building, Brooklyn. This will be the last meeting of the season. Immediately after the reading of the papers there will be a meeting in the same room of the Officers' Association of the Second Division, for

the purpose of receiving the report of the committee on by laws and taking such action thereon as may be deemed proper.

The recent election in Co. E, 7th Regiment, resulted in the choice of 2d Lieut. Chas. R. Willits for 1st and 1st Sergt. W. H. Crossman for 2d Lieutenant.

Lieut.-Col. Ed. Fackner and Major J. Fred. Ackerman have been duly commissioned.

1st Lieut. Edward Bennett on Tuesday evening, April 21, was unanimously elected captain of Co. G, 14th Regiment.

The 8th Regiment had a drill on Friday evening, April 17, which, though naturally poorly attended, was a fair performance.

Joseph T. Hall, just elected 2d Lieutenant, Co. F, 23d regiment, is an old member of that organization his original enlistment dating back as far as 1867.

Twelfth New York.—Col. J. H. Jones.

The indoor battalion drill season in this regiment was closed on Thursday, April 9, with the third section of the command, Companies E, F, and I forming four, of twelve files each. Co. F supplying two of the companies. Major John J. Riker was the instructor and from first to last handled the battalion in a most satisfactory manner. Practice has had remarkable effect on this officer; his commands during the drill were clear and distinct, and, though the system of rapid formations, spoken of in our last, was still continued, there was hardly a noticeable hitch during the two hours occupied. The formation was on time, Co. I, Capt. Aspinwall, on the right, Co. E, Capt. Eagle, Colors, Co. Q, Lieut. Rogers, third Co., and F, Lieut. John Macaulay, the left. The drill was started with an advance in line, from which companies were wheeled to the right, on the march, and having circled the room, left into line wheel, from the march, again brought the battalion into line.

Then came column of fours right in front, close column on first company with deployment to the left, fours left, change of file closers, with close column on first company left in front, and deployment on 2d Company. These movements were executed in prompt, rapid order, officers giving their commands clearly and correctly and guides apparently inspired with confidence by the ready manner of their officers. The next command was on left into line, while the battalion was marching in column of fours left in front, and each company delivered its fire as it arrived upon the line. Here again the guides deserve credit for their knowledge and promptness. The firings, however, were poor, and almost invariably the motions of load were slurred, a large number of the men failing to seek the cartridge box for a new shell; but then in their opinion that might not have been needed, for as a general rule the old shell was not removed from the breach. Had these pieces been loaded, we pity the front rank men, for hardly a dozen in the rear rank executed the stepping off as prescribed in tactics. Company Commanders should be held strictly responsible for these defects. They are vital ones and unless rectified will tell strongly against the general proficiency of the regiment.

These defects in the firings are general and we are compelled continually to refer to them in our reports of National Guard drills. That there are company commanders so little cognizant of their responsibilities as to be unaware of the importance of thoroughly posting their men in the most essential part of their duty is a matter difficult to believe, but we have the proof of it constantly before us.

Double column of fours was next formed, deployed by two movements, and repeated, the deployment being to the rear. These manoeuvres were well understood and successfully executed. Double column, which followed, was deployed by two movements, the turns of the rear companies showing to advantage. Right and left of companies rear into column and wheel into line were well performed, distances being carefully preserved and dressing prompt. The firings were again taken up, this time by battalion, wing, rank, company, and by file. These were a great improvement over the fire by companies previously noted, the instructor cautioning captains and file closers to see to the execution of every motion of the load and to the maintenance of proper positions by the rear rank. A very odd exhibition and one that was not corrected by the instructor was noted during these firings. The order was "fire by company, commence firing." The first and third companies were correct, but the captain of the second company, after giving the "aim," ordered "recover arms," instead of "fire." Battalion drill is hardly the proper place for a captain to specially exercise his company. After a short rest the manual of arms was executed in anything but commendable shape. It was ragged and out of cadence, and proves that these companies need extra drills in the handling of the piece. A number of close column movements and deployments, with the right and left in front, from line and column of fours and nearly all from the march, were next executed in fair style, the same promptness and steadiness noted in the early portion of the evening being maintained.

The drill, as a total, was a successful exhibition of the capabilities of officers and guides, while the attention and promptness of the men were creditable. Among a large number of very satisfactory drills during the season this was undoubtedly one of the best, looking at a combination of rapidity and smoothness, the battalion being constantly impressed with the fact that the drills were for work and not for show. Col. Jones, in addressing the officers after the conclusion of Lieut. Whistler's recent lecture, told them plainly that the education of a working and not a "show" organization was his aim, and if the regiment had a different idea, he did not desire to be its colonel. Of course the officers heartily echoed the sentiments of the colonel, and as long as they stick to this principle the future of the regiment will remain clear.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

PENNSYLVANIA.

The first inspection drill in the 2d Regiment took place on Wednesday evening, April 8, in the presence of Major Wetherill, Inspector 1st Brigade. Cos. D, I, and K reported in strength barely sufficient to form four commands of eight front. Line was promptly and correctly formed, barring the error

of the captain commanding the right centre company in not stepping back into the front rank as soon as the lieutenant commanding the left centre company commanded front—par. 377, Tactics. Col. Dechert opened the drill with a rear open order. Very few of the men in the front rank cast their eyes to the right or paid any attention whatever to the dressing. The manual which followed was only fair. The Second is especially weak in this, as we have repeatedly pointed out. There seems to be no attempt on the part of the company officers to effect an improvement, though the fault is clearly one that they, not the colonel, should correct. The marching movements began with a well-executed column of fours, break from the right to march to the left, but an irregular step and distances lost soon changed the compact appearance of the column, and line was formed only after a halt, for the purpose of regaining distance. Companies break from the right to march to the left followed in fair shape, but not as smooth and regular as the column of fours. Arms being brought to the support marked an otherwise passable right of companies rear into column. A wheel into line followed in fair shape. Close column formations to the left, and on the left, from column of fours on the march, with formations of column of fours after each ployment, were executed somewhat irregularly, bad judgment as to distances and turning of command being mainly the fault. Close column on fourth company right in front brought the captain of the second company to grief. He not only took too much distance in front of the third company, but allowed his company to march too far towards the left before wheeling. The corresponding deploy was carried out without error. Close column on first company left in front, distances were better judged; but in deploying on fourth company fours left the captain of the second company, now the third, again made a blunder, very unconcernedly moving his company almost clear across the room. Forming double column of fours, the right and left centre company commanders took position side by side in the centre of the column. The guides of these companies, perhaps following the lead of their chiefs, took position in front of the inner instead of the outer files of their respective first fours. Line formed in two movements in good order. Double column of fours repeated, as well as the blunders of the company commanders and guides, but corrected by the colonel. Line was nicely formed by a fours left, right companies on left into line. The colonel now formed double column, but had to prompt the chief of the 1st division or he would have neglected to dress it. In changing direction by the flank it was necessary for the colonel to again prompt him in his work. The first marker was faced in the wrong direction. Marching in column of fours, a partial change of direction was followed by fours left, rear companies left front into line. A repetition of the first movement was followed by forming line faced to the rear. They were well executed; in fact were quite the best of the drill.

Companies C, F, G, and H reported for inspection on Friday evening, April 10, Colonel Dechert in command. Rear open order was as unsatisfactory in this as in the first battalion, the front rank men keeping eyes straight to the front, and we noticed the guides giving the command right dress to the rear rank, and the adjutant the same command to the file closers.

The manual was next in order, and demonstrated that it receives no more attention in the companies composing the second battalion than in those of the first. The execution was slouchy and irregular, and the position of the hands and cadence defective throughout the battalion. After the manual double rank was re-established, followed by column of fours, break from the right, to march to the left. The first company marched more than company distance to the front; of course gaps were made between companies, and in attempting to regain the distance it was lost between fours, the step became irregular, and a route march was the consequence. The men soon settled down, however, to a regular but rather short step with excellent distances, so that a wheel into line required little more than the form of dressing. Right of companies rear into column was too much for the centre companies, the captain of the second company being especially muddled. His company was virtually put into position by Colonel Dechert. The ployments from line into close column were also unsatisfactory, distances were misjudged, and, losing control of their companies, the captains of the second and third rarely wheeled them into line at the proper time. The same remark will apply to the close column formations, to the right and on the left from column of fours on the march. The formation of column of fours after each ployment was executed with good judgment as to timing the commands, and may, therefore, be passed without further remark. Forming double column of fours, the left centre company did not oblique as promptly as it should; excepting this, it was much better executed than the same movement on the previous evening. A failure to bring the pieces to a support marred the next movement—a formation into line in two movements. As on the previous drill, the colonel aided in forming the first division in the double column of companies. Line formed to the left in two movements was without serious fault. Column of fours, on the march, followed by companies left front into line, the captains incorrectly gave the command "double time." Marching in column of companies, alignments were good, but so much cannot be said of the wheels when changing direction. The drill room is too narrow to make two wheels, and the only method by which the men could be properly taught would be to continue the wheel until the direction to the rear is reached. Change front on first company was one of the best movements of the drill. Wheeling by battalion, the alignment was badly broken.

Neither the first nor second drill was satisfactory. Even the movements in which no serious error was committed were wanting in finish. Companies D and F on the first evening and K on the second were handled very nicely and considerable praise can be given to the lieutenant in command of Company Q, on the first evening, but captains in command of the other companies, hesitated, which indicated that they had not made themselves sufficiently familiar with the movements so as to be self-possessed. Such a state of affairs, naturally prompted Colonel Dechert to very frequently explain the movements before putting them in execution. This is eminently

right and proper in a drill for instruction, but it struck us as not exactly in place during a drill ordered for the purpose of an inspection. The movements of the guides were also defective. This and other shortcomings suggest a school for the theoretical instruction of both officers and non-commissioned officers.

As usual, the battalion drill was followed each evening by company skirmishing. Very little can be said in praise. Company F, on the first evening, and Co. K, on the second, were the best, but the best was poor enough. Some allowance should be made on account of the drill room affording but limited space for manoeuvre. At the same time the movements of Companies C, G, and H, indicated that the company commanders had almost totally neglected teaching the men this most important part of the drill.

The setting up drill was even worse than the skirmish. It was evident that many of the men were going through the exercises for the first time, having received no training whatever, were taking the cue from their comrades. The movements of the latter were no less ridiculous, however, on account of having received a little instruction. In fact had the inspecting officer terminated the drill before it was one quarter completed, it would have caused us no surprise.

The National Guard of Pennsylvania will encamp by brigades this year from July 25 to August 1, at points to be chosen by the brigade commanders.

There were 249 marksman's medals issued to the 1st brigade for the year 1884, as follows: General and staff, 6; 1st regt., 71; 2d regt., 31; 3d regt., 19; 6th regt., 101; Battalion State Fencibles, 19; First City Troop, 2; Total, 249.

WAR NOTES.

It was decided to allow 50 gentlemen cadets of the Senior Division to leave the English Royal Military College at Eton, instead of at midsummer next, in order to fill without delay the numerous vacancies now existing in the regimental lists of officers.

It is reported at Madrid that the Spanish Government has received offers from England for several torpedo boats in process of construction in England on Spanish account.

In accordance with a request by telegram from the Government of India, orders have been issued by the Secretary of State for India in Council directing all British officers in military employ on furlough out of India to rejoin their regiments or appointments.

Russia is sending two more ironclads to the Pacific via the Cape, including, it is reported, the *Vladimir*, a magnificent vessel.

Sir Baker Russell has been notified that in the event of active operations on the Afghan frontier, the command of the British cavalry in the field will be confided to him, and we believe that Colonel Luck will be his second-in-command. Sir Baker Russell's regiment is at present in South Africa.

It is stated that the subsidy paid to the Ameer of Afghanistan by the Indian Government is to be increased by £70,000 per annum, and that His Highness is also to receive a further gift of munitions of war.

The *Nord Americque*, owned by an Italian firm, and sailing between Genoa and Monte Video, is this week to be delivered at Malta, to be fitted for warlike purposes for service in the Royal Navy. The *Nord Americque* was formerly known as the *Striding Castle*, and when in the China trade under the British flag gained the merchant's prize for a rapid passage with new season's tea.

The *Moscow Gazette* suggests that Russia withdraw from her assent to that part of the Treaty of Paris which relates to privateering.

The steel cruisers *Arctus* and *Phaeton*, both 3750 tons displacement and 5,000 indicated horse power, are to be prepared for sea at Chatham with all despatch. The armor-plated barbettes ship *Warspite*, 7,390 tons, 8,000 indicated horse power, is also to be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The *Leander* has to be completed by April 20, for "particular service."

It is stated that the railway plant for the military line through the Bolan Pass to Quetta, which is to be at once commenced, has been to a great extent stored in India for some years. Several ships going out to India within the last two months have had tonnage of metal rails, and it is understood that sufficient plant has now been collected for the construction of the projected line. It is stated, however, that the line will take two years to complete.

One hundred and twenty extra hands were, April 10, put on the *Colossus* to hasten her for commission. Seventeen gunboats of the Bonetta class at Hasla have been launched.

Overtures are being made by the Russian Government to Swedish shipbuilders for the building of gunboats. A contract has been signed by a firm at Stockholm for a vessel of this description. Numbers of the Finns are offering themselves for service in the Russian Navy. Finland has agreed to equip ten torpedo boats in addition to the seventy which Russia already has in the Baltic.

Broad Arrow says: "We are informed that a general officer of high rank commanding a military district has expressed the opinion that in the event of war with Russia it would be expedient to throw a large body of British troops into Cyprus, to be used either in Constantinople or in Armenia, or in both directions. For this purpose it would be necessary to detach the force now operating in the Eastern Soudan, and to withdraw the main body of the Army of the Nile. The supposition that it would not be necessary to use a single British soldier against Russia anywhere but in Central Asia, is not, according to the authority we quote, consistent with fact. A British Army operating against Russia in Armenia would add to the embarrassments of the northern Power. The use of Ottoman territory for the movement of British troops would, of course, presuppose an understanding with the Sublime Porte. On this point we may state that information has reached us from a quarter which hardly admits of doubt to the effect that within the past few days a secret understanding has been arrived at between Her Majesty's Government and the representatives of the Sultan, which once more restores the *entente cordiale*, and enables us to command the support of the Turkish Army. This support we should, it is understood, exact in the protection of Egypt from a probable

invasion by the Mahdi, thus leaving our own army free for use in more important fields."

While there can be no doubt that Russia, as far as her naval strength is concerned, is only a second-rate power, her authorities seem to have made a very good disposition of her forces abroad. There are two vessels ready to be sunk in the Suez Canal; one, superior in speed and strength to anything we have near the locality, in the East Indies. One or two more not far from Singapore, which coaling station is practically undefended until the arrival of the *Agamemnon*, and several are within a few days' steaming of Esquimaux, or, if they prefer it, the Australian trade. It depends a good deal upon which party will get the news first; but we are not far off April 22, and there is the bombardment of Odessa in 1854 to be avenged.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

Telegraphic instructions have been sent to admirals, commodores and commanding officers on foreign stations to prepare for all eventualities in case of war, in reference to the protection of colonies, commerce, etc., in relation to the possible action of the enemy's fleet.

The *Russian Courier* says: "Russia cannot go to war at present. The political atmosphere of Europe is not favorable for a campaign against England. Never should our economical situation be ignored. Our heavy national debt, the stagnation in commerce, and the numerous trade and financial failures show that the time is inopportune to begin war against any one. We hope that the Penjdeh incident will have no serious results."

Lord Wolsley is expected to return to England immediately to assist at a council of war.

All the military reserves of the first class in Russian Poland have been ordered to be mobilized. The decree also extends to the southwest provinces of Russia.

Sir Lepel Griffin has gone on a special mission to the greater native princes of India to arrange for the organization of an army of India and Central Asia.

The Ameer of Afghanistan, after holding a durbarr at Cabul, will send envoys, to Bokara, Samarcand and other centres in Asiatic Russia to offer the natives English aid, money and arms against Russia.

The British Admiralty have been in successful negotiation with Chili for the purchase of a part of the Chilean navy. Four second class torpedo boats have already been bought. Orders have been issued for the immediate despatch of these torpedo boats to Vancouver's Island for use in the North Pacific Ocean in case of emergency. The work of fortifying Singapore will be begun at once. One hundred and twenty trustworthy Malays will be immediately instructed in torpedo secrets and practice.

Lloyd's insurance premiums on bottoms for the Black Sea, the Sea of Azov and the Baltic Sea have been doubled. Seventy thousand animals for the transport service of the Indian army, are proceeding to Pishin. The harbor of Bombay has been lined with torpedoes so as to prevent a Russian fleet from entering it in case of war, and four million cartridges have been landed at Bombay.

The *Novoe Vremya* says that Germany and Austria-Hungary have informed the Porte that if the British and Russian fleets are allowed to pass through the Dardanelles, or if the fleets succeed in forcing a passage the treaty of Berlin will stand annulled, and Germany and Austria-Hungary will consider themselves free from any engagement imposed thereby. Turkey will be obliged to make her neutrality respected by her own resources.

(From the London Daily News.)

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

The *Vossische Zeitung* says that the Russian Government is just now taking extraordinary pains to develop its navy. A great part of the new loans is said to be employed for that purpose, especially in the enlargement of the Black Sea fleet, and in rendering Sebastopol the chief station for that fleet. At the present moment ten men-of-war are being built in Russia, five of which are heavy ironclads, three half-plated cruisers and two torpedo rams. These ships are to be divided as follows: For the Baltic, one ironclad, the *Moskva* (type of *Peter the Great*), three plated cruisers, the *Admiral Nachimoff*, *Admiral Arkas* and *Alexander II.*, and two torpedo rams, the *Vityaz* and the *Rinda*. For the Black Sea four ironclads, the *Tchesme*, *Sinope*, *Catherine II.*, and another not yet named. The cruisers building for the Baltic are of 8,000 tons burden, with 14 cannon, 6 of which are of large calibre. It is expected that these cruisers will have a speed of 16 knots. The *Admiral Nachimoff* will be ready next spring, the others a year later. The torpedo rams are not plated. They have a displacement of 8,000 tons, and are calculated to go 14½ knots. They will be armed, besides two torpedo apparatus, with six 9-inch and four smaller guns. It is expected that the *Vityaz* will be finished during this year, and the *Rinda* next year. The four heavy ironclads for the Black Sea will be the strongest ships Russia possesses. Their dimensions are: Greatest length (ram included) 104.2 metres; greatest breadth 21.03 metres; middle depth 7.63 metres; displacement 9,000 tons; armament 6 30-centimetre pieces, arranged in three barbettes towers, and 7 15-centimetre pieces in the casemated battery. The strength of the iron plating is variously estimated at 38 to 45 centimetres. The Russian fleet in the Black Sea will then consist of four heavy ironclads, 2 Popoffs, 2 plated gunboats, 4 corvettes, about 20 steamers, 14 screw schooners, and as many torpedo boats, and a number of smaller vessels. The Russians believe that in two years their fleet will excel that of the Turks. Besides the above named ships, 4 plated cruisers for the Baltic and three torpedo rams for the Black Sea are being planned. It is worthy of note that Russia is making such efforts to rise to the rank of a second-rate naval power. In a short time she will be more powerful at sea than she has been since the Crimean War. Hitherto she has spent her strength on the Baltic fleet, and in those waters she is still the first. Besides her two great fleets on the Baltic and Black Sea, Russia has three flotillas, counting together about 70 steamers and vessels, in Siberia and the Caspian and Aral Seas. During the last three years, under the Archduke Alois, the Russian Navy has been entirely reorganized, and greater energy seems now to reign in it than during the last war with the Turks.

TIMELY REFORM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The officers of that small part of the Army stationed west of the Mississippi are doubtless much rejoiced to read in the columns of several papers that some recent appointments "have given general satisfaction throughout the Army." The enthusiasm may not be very loud, but must be exceedingly deep. The "new departure" in the rigid examination of officers' records for the express purpose of selecting the most meritorious is most gratifying in its results—to the successful aspirants.

Were it not for the expensiveness of telegrams, the occasional remoteness from telegraph stations, and a paragraph in Regulations forbidding officers to assemble for favorable comment on their superiors—were it not for these and a few other obstacles, who can doubt that the wires leading East would be "red hot" with congratulations, whereas and resolutions, every time one of these long deserved and longer sought for appointments is made?

Just think of the transcendent ability that secures selection over war records, wounds and fifteen or twenty years of efficient service with troops in camp and field on "the blasted frontier."

Another gratifying result of the reform so nobly begun, is that it has put a quietus on those "disaffected croakers" who are so short-sighted as to expect recognition of their records in "the late unpleasantness," their participation in more than a dozen battles from '61 to '65, to simply save the Union, and their constant service with their companies and regiments in "the wild West" for a score of years.

Let all such accept the rebuke and chastening in a proper spirit, and may a true soldierly pride prompt those "war veterans" who are sometimes so unreasonable as to expect promotion after eighteen or twenty years' service as captains, to stand rigidly at attention and render the proper salutation as their new seniors pass by.

EMIN.

RUSSIAN HEAVY ORDNANCE.

In a recent Note (page 171 *ante*) we mentioned the fact that the Oboukhoff Works had received a large order for heavy ordnance from the Government, and that the necessary steel would be manufactured in the country. Since then we have learned that the works in question are themselves capable of turning out all the steel they require and that they have a thoroughly well-equipped steel plant. This includes 240 crucible-steel furnaces, each containing four crucibles of 82 lb. capacity each, two 5-ton Bessemer converters, two 10-ton Siemens-Martin furnaces, one 50-ton and 15-ton steam hammer, besides many of smaller size, and one Whitworth press for fluid steel. The Oboukhoff Works manufacture all the Ordnance both for the Navy and the Ministry of War, and are under the control of Rear-Admiral Kolokoltzoff.—*Engineer*.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The blockade of Formosa by the French was raised on April 16.

The correspondent of the *London Standard* with the troops in Nubia observes: "In reference to the youth of some of the soldiers of our army, it may be of interest for me to quote a remark made to me by an army doctor who is engaged here in compiling a statistical record of the expedition. 'The result has been,' he said, 'that I have found that there is not a single soldier in the force under 23 years of age who passed through the first six months of the expedition without entering the hospital.'"

Or the Suakin-Berber railway progress various reports are rife, it having been said, among other things, that as up to April 4 only four lines of main line have been laid, the work was getting on very slowly, and that difficulties of a serious sort had occurred with the navies sent out. It appears, however, that up to that date, four and a half miles of main line had been laid, and that work representing much more than this had been completed. A great deal of this has been expended on the sidings of Suakin, which cover a large area.

The Admiralty has determined to supply H. M. S. *Shah* and *Active* (now being fitted out at the Portsmouth Dockyard) with engines and dynamos for generating electrical currents for use with search lights.

ADVICES state that a number of cannon, some measuring 10 and others 4 feet in length, were washed up near the shore at Pointe aux Angles, Canada, by the late great storm. The cannon are supposed to be relics of the disaster to an English fleet which occurred nearly 200 years ago, and from which Pointe aux Angles derived its name. Discoveries of firearms, swords and bayonets have been made in the locality, and efforts have been made from time to time to find treasure supposed to have been lost there.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, it is stated, has accumulated a quantity of written evidence from private soldiers in Egypt, as to the jamming of the Boxer cartridge, the net result of which is to place beyond doubt the fact that on one occasion 25 per cent. of the rifles in use were jammed at the same moment. As that is almost equivalent to placing one man in every four hors de combat at the most critical moment in the fight, the makers of this cartridge would seem to have done more to impair the fighting efficiency of the British army in the field than all the hosts of the Mahdi.

FIVE thousand Amarras have informed General Graham that they are willing to join the British and fight Osman Digna. The British have occupied Deberet without resistance.

The following three English major-generals were retired on April 1, having, on that date, been unemployed for seven years: G. H. Page, H. H. Morant, and W. Rickman.

PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES joined the *Excellent*, gunnery ship, at Portsmouth, Saturday, April 11, to go through a course of training, first in torpedo, next in gunnery, and lastly in pilotage.

The *Engineer* reports: "Satisfactory experiments were made last week at Portsmouth Dockyard with a hand grenade for extinguishing fires. It is claimed for this process that the grenade consists of a glass

flask, hermetically sealed, filled with a chemical fluid which does not deteriorate with age, is not affected by any climate, and is perfectly harmless to person or clothing. The contents of the grenade when thrown into fire vaporize immediately into immense volumes of fire-extinguishing gas, in which combustion cannot possibly exist." This doubtless refers to the Harden hand grenades which are coming into such general use in New York, being found at all the elevated railroad stations, in public buildings, and elsewhere.

The drawings, specifications, and plans for the new type belted cruiser, to be built at Chatham,

Eng., have been received from the Admiralty, the working drawings, models, etc., being now in course of preparation by the officials connected with the chief constructor's department. The *Comus* is to have her muzzle-loading guns replaced by the new 6 in. steel breech-loading guns. The forward and stern guns are to have Vavasseur mountings and to be placed on sponson ports. All the other vessels of this class are to be armed in a similar manner as opportunity shall arise.

Advices from Dongola this week state that the rival Mahdis have met in battle, and that the original Mahdi was defeated, losing two Governors. This, if

true, seems to be an effective way of disposing of the original Mahdi, and the rival may be found more amenable to British interests.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* said a short time ago: "The Admiralty pride themselves on having nine ironclads ready for sea, viz., the *Thunderer*, *Orion*, *Hotspur*, *Rupert*, *Devastation*, *Ajax*, *Inflexible*, *Iron Duke*, and *Conqueror*. Of these, we are assured the *Thunderer* is not in a condition to use her boilers for three months at full-speed; the *Orion* is only a coast-defence ship; the *Hotspur* and *Rupert* have a most limited coal-supply; the *Ajax* is a sister ship to the *Agamemnon*, and unable to steam at more than nine

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Plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars,
stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better
for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-
class hotel in the city.

BIRTHS.

HAINES.—At Fort Douglas, Utah Territory, April 14, 1885,
to the wife of Hospital Steward W. S. Haines, U. S. Army,
a son.

NEWCOMB.—At Fort Omaha, Nebraska, April 15, 1885, to
the wife of Lieutenant W. P. Newcomb, 5th Artillery, a
daughter.

MARRIED.

BULL—MACOMB.—At Charlestown, Mass., April 22, Assist-

ant Engineer GOULD H. BULL, U. S. N., to MARY ADELAIDE,
daughter of Chief Engineer D. B. Macomb, U. S. N.

DIED.

BAKER.—At Lyme, Conn., April 15, 1885, Judge JOSHUA
BAKER, formerly 2d Lieutenant Corps of Artillery, U. S.
Army.

PIATT.—Suddenly, at Cincinnati, O., April 17, Major BEN-
JAMIN M. PIATT, 2d Lieutenant U. S. Army, retired.

SMITH.—In Boston, April 11, Mrs. ELIZABETH EDDY SMITH,
of Warren, R. I., mother of Mrs. Pay Director Charles W.
Abbot, U. S. Navy, age 84 years.

THOMAS.—Suddenly, at Paris, France, April 22, CATHER-
INE RONALDS, widow of General John Addison Thomas,
formerly Captain 3d U. S. Artillery.

TOWNSEND.—At Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y., April 18,
AURELIA WINDER, wife of James C. Townsend, and daugh-
ter of the late General W. H. Winder, U. S. Army.

WARD.—At Warrenton, Va., April 17, Dr. JOHN WARD,
formerly Passed Assistant Surgeon U. S. Navy.

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of the city, suburbs, or a distance in the
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show a material saving, but the large-
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42-INCH LUPIN'S VELOURS, BLACK,
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80 cents.
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TIONS, \$1.10; worth \$1.50.
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cents; worth 50c.
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OFFICE OF POST QUARTERMASTER,
GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H.,
March 30, 1885.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, sub-
ject to usual conditions, will be received
at this office until 9:45 o'clock, A. M., on Mon-
day, the 20th day of April, 1885, at which time
and place they will be opened in presence of
such bidders as may attend, for painting
twelve buildings. Preference will be given to
articles of domestic production and manu-
facture; condition of price and quality being
equal. The Government reserves the right to
reject any or all proposals. Envelopes con-
taining proposals should be marked "Propo-
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Lieut. 5th Arty., A. A. Q. M.

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it PERFECTION. \$3 in buffalo handle; \$3 in
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41 Clay Street, San Francisco, the only place in
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united sent by mail 10c. extra or C. O. D.

PROPOSALS FOR REPAIRS TO WHARF
AND FOR DREDGING.

OFFICE OF A. A. Q. M.,
FORT SCHUYLER, N. Y. H.,
April 24, 1885.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, subject
to usual conditions, will be received at
this Office until 12 o'clock M., May 23, 1885, at
which time and place, they will be opened in
presence of attending bidders, for repairing
Wharf, and for Dredging, at Fort Schuyler,
N. Y. H.

Specification as to the work to be performed
can be obtained at the office of the Post
Quartermaster.

Blank Proposals will be furnished on appli-
cation. The Government reserves the right
to reject any or all bids.

Proposals to be marked, "Proposals for re-
pairs to Wharf and for Dredging," on the
envelopes, and addressed to the undersigned.
GEO. E. SAGE,
1st Lieut. 5th Artillery, Post Quartermaster.

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WHISKEY.**

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DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No 1130 Girard street,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 31, 1885.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, with a copy of this advertisement and of the circular to bidders attached to each, will be received at this office until noon FRIDAY, May 1st, 1885, for furnishing the United States Quartermaster's Department the following articles, to be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot at Philadelphia, Pa., and Jeffersonville, Ind.:
Helmets and Trimmings, Campaign Hats, Forage Caps, Suspenders, Knit Undershirts, Woolen and Cotton Stockings, Berlin Gloves, Wool Mittens, Fur Gauntlets, Wool Blankets, Axes and Helms, Mosquito Bars, Trumpets, Scrubbing Brushes, Drums, Flags, Tent Poles and Pins, Gold Lace, Kerseys, Flannels, Cloths, Cotton Duck, Wrapping and Petroleum Paper, Silk, Thread, Linings and all other materials and trimmings entering into the manufacture of clothing and equipage for the army.

Bidders are informed that all articles will be subjected to a rigid inspection; that full compliance with the specifications will be insisted upon, and that no article inferior to the standard will be accepted.

The goods herein called for are deliverable on and after July 1st, 1885, and bidders must state in exact terms the number and quantities of the articles they propose to deliver on July 1st, 1885, and the quantities monthly thereafter; also the time when the whole deliveries will be completed.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific Coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

For copies of printed instructions to bidders and other detailed information apply at this office.

Envelopes containing proposals to be inclosed "Proposals for Military Supplies" and addressed to

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A.,
In charge of depot.

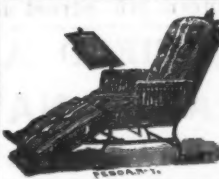
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